

Opening Postponed

Tokyo Airport Protesters Win

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 28 (NYT)—Opponents of the new Tokyo International Airport reacted with jubilation while officials were dependent over the Japanese government decision today to postpone indefinitely the formal opening of the controversial \$2.9 billion facility.

The step, coming after two days of violent clashes that saw more than 165 protesters arrested, scores more injured and the destruction of the control tower's instruments, has become a great embarrassment here for the conservative government of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. He had assured this nation and other governments of the world that the new airport would finally open this week five years after its completion.

The government's reluctant decision, which was accompanied by a tough policy statement on radicals, came at a delayed Cabinet

session that inadvertently revealed cracks in the ministers' unity and Mr. Fukuda's political control.

The latest costly postponement is expected to last at least one month and more likely six weeks, meaning that the new facility, located in unfamiliar farmland 46 miles northeast of here, would inaugurate service at the height of Japan's tourist season. Radical opponents, estimated to number 6,000, have vowed continuing protests.

Travel Chaos

The postponement threw the transportation plans of thousands of travelers into chaos, left airlines with employees and equipment divided between the new airfield and the old Haneda Airport, fouled future flight schedules and ignited radicals' plans for a "mass victory rally" Thursday which threatens to become another confrontation with authorities. About 14,000 riot po-

lice have been mobilized, the largest number in Japan in 18 years.

"It's a giant victory for us and a serious wound for the Fukuda Cabinet," Issaku Tomura, an opposition leader, declared, "the credibility of the Japanese government has been seriously undermined in international society."

"Everybody here is crushed," Gencho Itoh, an official at the fogbound new airport, said on this rainy afternoon. "Planning anything here is impossible," added an airport shop owner.

Customs officials, who were in the process of moving to the new airport near the farm town of Narita, have now started moving back to Tokyo. About 800 employees of Japan Air Lines and their families have already resettled near Narita and now face a six-hour roundtrip daily commuter trip.

Awesome task

And airline officers faced the awesome task of trying to convince would-be travelers that they will not become part of a guerrilla attack on the outskirts of the world's second largest city. "These protesters don't seem to have any fears at all," said an airline spokesman, "it's terrifying. But until passengers' security is guaranteed, we're happy to wait. We could never go in there right now."

Law enforcement authorities have promised to tighten airport security. They admitted today that the six radicals who wrecked the control tower Sunday were able to sneak under security lines through sewage pipes because they, unlike the police, had maps showing the pipe routes and manhole locations.

Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga acknowledged that one of his government's toughest tasks now was "restoring safety and a loss of confidence abroad." This, experts believe, may take longer than the physical repairs.

The 74-year-old Mr. Fukuda said he was "very sorry" and would assume full responsibility for failing to fulfill his international commitment.

Deepening Divisions

One consequence of this failure may be deepening divisions within Mr. Fukuda's Cabinet. Like all Japanese cabinets since the Liberal Democratic party took control in 1955, it is carefully constructed to reflect the current political balance of factions within that conservative party.



President Carter waves as he boards a helicopter on the South Lawn of the White House at the start of his four-nation trip.

Carter Praises Venezuela At Start of 4-Nation Trip

(Continued From Page 1)

from Air Force One to embrace Mr. Perez.

Rosalynn Carter, President Carter's wife, and their daughter, Amy, 10, followed Mr. Carter down the steps.

"Whenever the rights of any individual in the world are seen to be diminished, our own rights are in danger. Wherever they are defended, as in Venezuela, our rights are strengthened," Mr. Carter said.

He added that of all the ties uniting two countries "none is stronger than the devotion toward liberty which we share."

Refers to Panama Canal

Mr. Perez, in his welcoming remarks, referred to the Panama Canal, which he linked to all U.S.-Latin American relations.

He said that the trip recognizes the importance of the Third World nations, and said that selection of the four countries on this trip shows U.S. commitments to resolving Third World problems.

During the 9,000-mile tour, Mr. Carter also will visit Brazil, stopping in Brasilia and in Rio de

Janeiro; then Lagos, Nigeria, and Monrovia, Liberia.

On human rights, Mr. Perez said "We feel deep satisfaction to see that the President of one of the most powerful countries in the world has given human rights a high priority in the government, new ethical values."

Energy Policies a Priority

Spokesmen for both sides say "energy policies" will be high on the agenda, with Mr. Carter urging a continuation of the petroleum price freeze beyond June of this year.

Perez has already stated publicly what his rejoinder will be: He would favor a reduction in oil prices if parity could be established between what the developing nations have to pay for manufactured goods and what they receive for their raw materials.

Venezuela sends the United States a million barrels of crude and refined oil each day, second to Saudi Arabia and Nigeria as major American suppliers. During the 1973-74 oil embargo, Venezuela increased its exports to the United States.

The Presidents, in their three hours of talks in the 22-hour visit today and tomorrow, are expected to discuss a multinational effort headed by both countries aimed at Caribbean development, human rights and Venezuelan impatience with an alleged U.S. soft line on Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. They will discuss the stalled North-South dialogue on aiding Third World countries, curbs on nuclear weapons, the Panama Canal treaties and Mr. Perez's concern at interventionist tendencies in U.S. modifications to them.

Tass Criticizes Trip

Meanwhile, the official Soviet news agency Tass today commented on a critical report on President Carter's trip to Latin America and Africa, calling it "Same Old Baggage."

A Tass dispatch from Washington linked U.S. policy on both continents to the business interests of what it called North American monopolies. It also assailed the Carter administration's human rights campaign and Panama Canal treaties. But it stopped short of a personal attack on Carter.

In Lagos, U.S. Ambassador Donald Easum said that President Carter's visit to Nigeria will be an opportunity to improve relations with black Africa's strongest economic and military power.

The ambassador said that Mr. Carter and the Nigerian head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, have achieved a "good understanding" on the question of the future of Rhodesia, South-West Africa and the war between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Mr. Carter is said to want NATO support because of the upcoming UN debate on disarmament in which the Russians are bound to criticize a move to make the neutron shells. The President reportedly does not want to be the only world leader to favor building neutron weapons.

Soviet N-Tests Reported

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The U.S. atomic energy detection system has announced seismic signals, presumably from two Soviet underground nuclear explosions, in the Semipalatinsk test area.

Says Puppet Was Punished

SWAPO Denies Any Role In Death of Rival Leader

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 28 (AP)—The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) today denied responsibility for the killing of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero tribe in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

SWAPO president Sam Nujoma said: "It is not SWAPO which is responsible for the killing of puppet Kapuuo, but it is the responsibility of the people of Namibia who were resisting oppression."

Mr. Nujoma said that widespread oppression of the black masses in the disputed territory, ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations, was aided by the late Chief Kapuuo.

He also said: "Collaborators and puppets of the enemy [South Africa] cannot escape being punished by the people of Namibia who are resisting oppression."

Chief Kapuuo, head of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which backed a South African plan for South-West Africa's independence without SWAPO, was assassinated last night outside his shop in a black township outside Windhoek, capital of the territory.

First President

Police and Herero tribal chiefs blamed SWAPO for the assassination of the man considered likely to have been the first president of an independent Namibia.

The SWAPO information secretary in Windhoek, M. Tihabanello, described Chief Kapuuo's death as "most probably" a result of the recent wave of tribal political clashes between Herero and Owambo tribesmen in Katutura township outside the territorial capital.

The Hereros generally support the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the moderate multiracial political movement of which Chief Kapuuo was president, while the Owambos are predominantly supporters of SWAPO.

Mr. Tihabanello said that SWAPO remained committed to a peaceful negotiated settlement in the territory and called for an official inquiry into the violence in Katutura.

Six weeks ago, an official of the

Owambo tribal homeland was gunned down by a SWAPO member at a political rally. Earlier this month, tribal and political tensions in Katutura erupted into a series of bloody riots in which 14 persons were killed and at least 100 wounded.

While police described the killers of Chief Kapuuo as "trained terrorists," observers here speculated that the killing may have been an outgrowth of the earlier violence.

Arafat Promises PLO Aid To UN Force in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 28 (Reuters)—The Palestine Liberation Organization promised today to do everything it could to help United Nations peace-keeping forces carry out their mission in Lebanon.

PLO chief Yasser Arafat said here: "On behalf of the PLO and the joint [Palestinian-leftist] forces, I say that we are giving all facilities to the UN interim force in order that it may carry out its mission in Lebanon."

Mr. Arafat issued the statement after discussing the deployment of the UN troops with Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, the UN commander in southern Lebanon.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced that Mr. Arafat had accepted a cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

Commando sources said later that the guerrillas had no intention of stopping attacks on Israeli positions south of the Litani River.

"Facilitating the mission of the United Nations in occupied Lebanon is one thing. Stopping raids on Israeli occupation forces is quite another," a PLO official said.

In Paris, the deputy head of Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah movement was quoted as saying that his forces would fire on UN troops if they tried to prevent the guerrillas from re-basing in southern Lebanon.

Abu Iyad told the newspaper Le Matin that the UN troops "must push the Israelis back behind the international border."

"But the UN troops must not try to take over the area in our place. We must return to our bases and positions," he said and added: "If necessary, we will fight against the UN troops."

Bridge Occupied

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Army sources said that Swedish troops in the UN force had succeeded in occupying a strategic bridge over the Litani River after a battle in which Israeli soldiers drove off Palestinian guerrillas.

The move left only one bridge over the Litani still in Palestinian hands.

The commander of the Swedish unit told Israeli radio after his men had set up a post near the Khardali bridge: "We will hold the bridge and try to prevent anybody getting over it."

Israeli Army sources said that Palestinians ambushed a unit of Israeli soldiers sent in during the night to clear mines from the approaches to the Khardali bridge. After a brief artillery bombardment, the Palestinians withdrew.

The sources said that, during the fighting, the Israelis were fired on from the Palestinian-occupied castle of Beaufort, an ancient fortress high above the bridge.

The Swedish troops set up a post near the Khardali bridge shortly after the fighting had ended.

They are part of the UN interim force which will eventually have about 4,000 men in southern Lebanon. The force has been sent to preserve peace after Israel's invasion of the area two weeks ago.

During the night, a U.S. Air Force Galaxy transport plane landed at Tel Aviv with equipment for the UN forces, Lod Airport sources said. The plane con-

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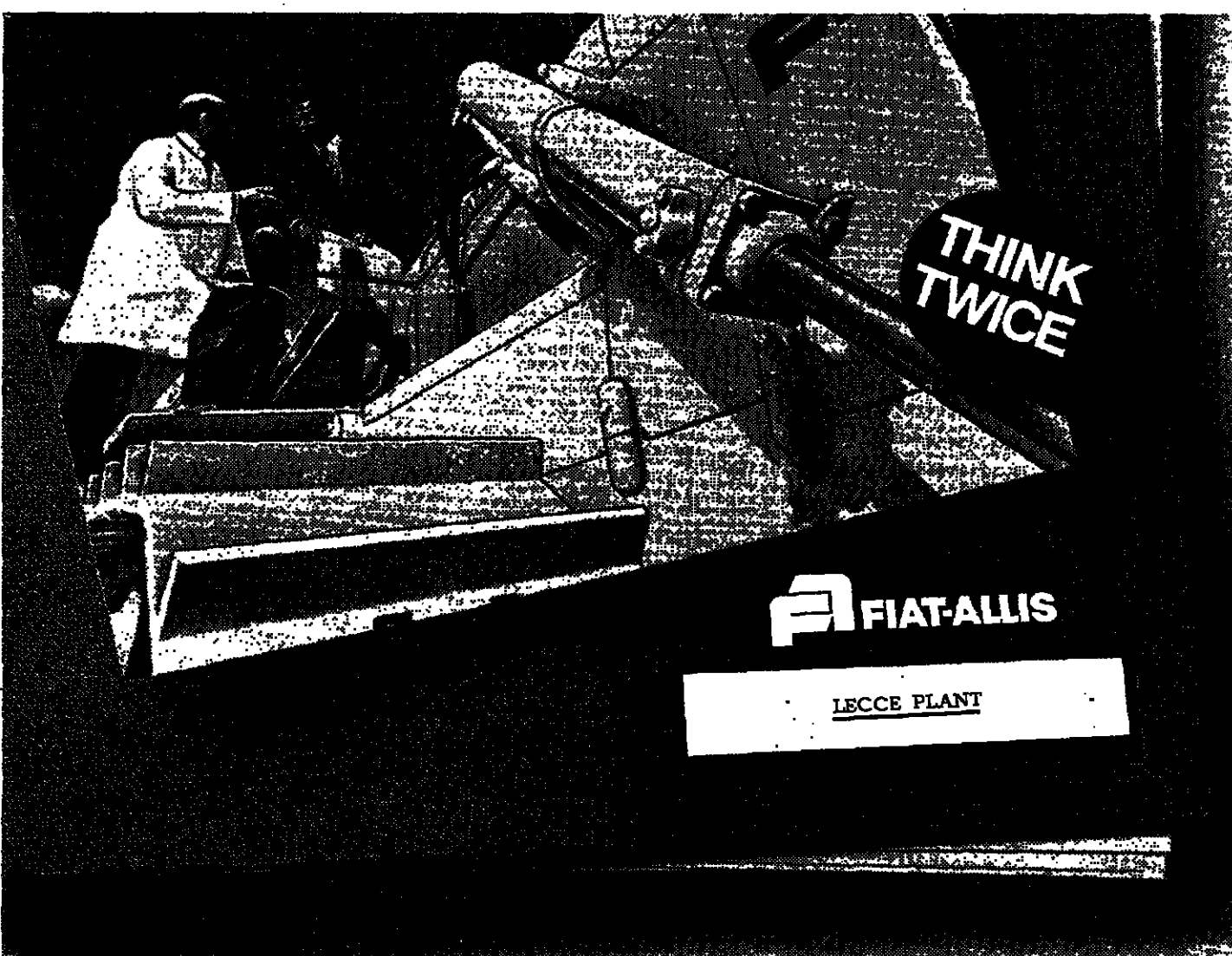
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No Logic

The four-person staff relies not merely on logic and linguistics but also on detective work. Logic has nothing to do with the way many people say family and town names. Many people know that Gloucester is called "Glosser," but who beyond the boundaries of Tronischiff would know that its residents say "TROSS-lee"?

The leveling of the broadcast tongue does not please everyone. Old-fashioned Londoners are complaining because the word "guerrilla" on their radio has suddenly become the Spanish "geh-REE-yuh." Some still do not understand why the French city became "mar-SAY" instead of "mar-SALES" some years ago.

One crusty Englishman said recently, "The BBC has never been the same since it stopped requiring its radio announcers to wear a black tie and dinner jacket whilst reading the evening news."



Africa is an important customer in construction equipment. Yet most of their suppliers still build the machines and the components they need halfway around the world.

Not Fiat-Allis. Lecce, Italy, Europe's newest and biggest construction machinery plant, is right at the doorstep of Africa. Whether you're shipping by air or by sea, whether you save hours or weeks - when time is money, that can make all the difference.

That's why you'll find Fiat-Allis playing a major role on projects throughout Africa.

all the way up to the very biggest jobs like the Bakolori Dam in Nigeria or the Port of Bandar Abbas in Iran.

How did Fiat-Allis develop this kind of international approach? It helps to have the experience of two multi-national leaders like the eleven-billion dollar-a-year Fiat group and Allis-Chalmers. And to have the resources to back up a contractor wherever the job is.

If Africa is your place of business, you'll find a lot of good reasons to Think Twice. And think Fiat-Allis.

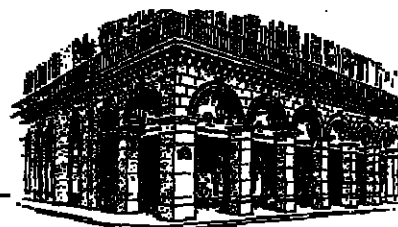
At Fiat-Allis, it's no coincidence that their biggest factory is only 750 kilometers from Africa.

The new trend in mid-season suits

THIS year, the trend is back to classical colours: grey, green, blue. They are generally in pastel shades. For this weight of suit, which you can wear almost the whole year round, Lanvin 2 has several fabrics to recommend: some very soft

brushed flannels (F 1,990) or gabardines (F 2,250), or maybe you would prefer an end-and-end weave (F 2,250) or a pepper-and-salt mixture (F 2,550) which is especially hard-wearing.

Matching ensembles are also in the news - pure wool patterned jackets worn over plain gabardine trousers (F 2,250).



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Critical of Rights Link

Soviet Aide Cautions U.S. on SALT Effort

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's closest advisers said that the Carter administration must work harder for a new treaty and decide "if there is any agreement at all," says Arbatov, director of the Center for U.S. and Soviet Relations at the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, criticized the slow pace of SALT talks in his 3,400-word commentary in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. He warned the Carter administration against trying to link the SALT talks to Soviet involvement in Africa or to the "notorious" issue of human rights.

Arbatov pointed to U.S. congressmen who have vowed to any new accord to a severe sanction test and claimed that Carter administration was taking on SALT because "it is not yet decided whether it is a good or a bad idea."

Agreement or Not?

In preparing any agreement, it is a time for expressing doubts and for diplomatic maneuvers," Mr. Arbatov wrote.

He said that opponents of a SALT agreement were intensifying leaking information from U.S.-Soviet negotiations to create an atmosphere of suspicion, and that the "uninformed" people are confusing technical

matters understandable only to specialists.

He also said that a basic problem in the U.S. approach to SALT is "the reluctance to reconcile itself to parity and the stubborn desire of U.S. imperialist circles to obtain military superiority."

Expressing fear of a new "change in accent" by President Carter against the interests of détente, Mr. Arbatov wrote that U.S.-Soviet relations are now threatened "not only by a loss of valuable time, but by the rise of new problems and a backward slippage."

Speech Questioned

He referred to Mr. Carter's speech March 17 at Wake Forest University, where he promised a strong U.S. defense posture against "any threatening power."

Mr. Arbatov asked if the speech was "a return to the cold war and an attempt to attain military supremacy."

Meanwhile, after months of referring to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks by the U.S. acronym SALT, Soviet strategists apparently have invented their own term. The new abbreviation is OSV, a Soviet acronym for Limitation of Strategic Weapons.

Russian language purists have long called on the Soviet press to resist foreign words and use Russian terminology whenever possible.

U.S. Executive Sues Firm for Colombia Abduction

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—A U.S. businessman, kidnapped and held for eight months by Colombian terrorists while he was head of a Beatrice Foods Co. subsidiary there, has filed suit in federal court in New York asking \$185 million in damages from the firm.

Gustavo Curtis, 54, headed Industries Gran Colombia S.A. in Bogotá when he was kidnapped Sept. 28, 1976, according to a complaint. He said that, after his kidnapping, Beatrice told his wife, Vera, not to take any action, rescue him because the company would handle the matter.

The complaint also states that Mr. Curtis was warned by the U.S. Embassy in Colombia in

July, 1976, that his photograph had been found in the possession of terrorists and that he was a potential kidnapping victim.

Notified Company

After notifying the Chicago-based conglomerate, Mr. Curtis said, his employers said that they would take measures to protect him and that he should take no action on his own.

He said that he would have left his job at that time but he could not without the firm's permission. He said that Beatrice did nothing at that time to protect him.

As a result of what Mr. Curtis calls "deceit, fraud and misrepresentation" on the part of Beatrice, he was kidnapped.

Mr. Curtis and his wife, who also is a plaintiff in the case, also claim that Beatrice took no action because the firm believed the kidnapping to be a hoax, perpetrated by Mr. Curtis.

Lie-Detector Test

According to the complaint, the firm began to take action toward his release only after subjecting his wife to a lie-detector test about six months after the kidnapping.

The original ransom demand was \$5 million. The company, however, hired two British terrorist experts to negotiate that figure down to \$450,000. Mr. Curtis was freed on May 18 of last year. The British negotiators and the Beatrice lawyer in Bogotá were jailed for a time for arranging the ransom payment because of a Colombian prohibition on paying ransom to terrorists.

Beatrice attorney Geoffrey Kalms said that the company has "no comment on the matter at this time. You can be sure the company will deny the allegations in the complaint at the proper time."



ADVENTURES END—A Vietnamese vessel which arrived in Darwin Monday is kept under surveillance of customs launch. The 108 refugees aboard were taken to a quarantine station, but crew members stayed on board pending investigation of claims that the boat had been hijacked.

But Ratification Is Still Needed

Coal Mine Constructors Reach Accord

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Negotiators representing 10,000 striking mine construction workers and the Association of Bituminous Constructors agreed last night on a tentative contract.

The construction workers' strike continued to hamper coal mining across the eastern United States even though the miners were ready to work after accepting a contract to end their long strike.

"I hope they stay the heck away from the mines and let the miners go back to work," said John Guzek, president of United Mine Workers District 6, who had led the bargaining for the construction workers.

Although the construction workers are covered by a separate agreement from the miners, they traditionally pattern their economic terms after the contract won by the miners. The miners' ratification of their new accord last Friday therefore paved the way for rapid progress in the new construction contract.

Council Approval Needed

The construction workers' contract must still be approved by the union's 39-member bargaining council which, Mr. Guzek said, was scheduled to be in Washington tomorrow for a vote. Elmo Hurst, chief ABC negotiator and president, said that he expected the construction workers to vote Sunday and "be back to work by next Monday."

The tentative agreement would give workers additional holidays with pay and in some cases workers would earn a few cents more an hour than the miners.

Mr. Hurst said that the contract gives top scale surface construction workers hourly pay raises of \$1 in the first year, and 40 cents in each of the second and third years. Top scale underground workers would get raises of \$1.03 in the first year, 46 cents in the second year and 43 cents in the third year.

Eager for Accord

Both sides were eager to come to terms and halt further picketing in the fields by the construction workers, who build tunnels and above-ground facilities.

Most of the nation's 160,000 coal miners, who ratified their new contract last Friday, returned to work yesterday for the first time since Dec. 6, when they and the construction workers walked out.

But mines in Illinois, Indiana,

Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia remained shut when miners refused to cross the picket lines of the construction workers, who were in the 112th day of their strike.

In 1974, a three-week nationwide coal strike was prolonged for another two weeks by picketing construction workers.

The two sides in the construction workers' negotiations had resumed bargaining yesterday after negotiators ended a late Sunday night session by saying that they were too exhausted to continue.

Washingtonians Who Need Help Can't Count on the Telephone

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP)—If you live in Washington and need help fast for a rape victim, drug addict, potential suicide or a battered child, do not rush to the telephone book.

All four numbers listed under the District of Columbia government in the telephone directory for 24-hour counseling for such emergencies are incorrect.

What is more, if you ask the telephone company's information operators for the right numbers, three of the four numbers they will give you will still be wrong.

Telephone company officials said it is not their fault. They said the city government, which is gradually converting to a facsimile Centrex telephone system, has not told the phone company what is necessary to switch callers to the correct new emergency numbers.

The District government will not get that far. A spokesman said the city government "probably" failed to tell the telephone company of only one number change.

In any event, once you find the correct numbers, government workers—some of them specialists in family and other crisis situations—will in fact answer the phone and provide assistance. The numbers are staffed 24 hours a day.

Hawaii Loses Fireworks Case

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The Supreme Court yesterday sidestepped the dispute between Hawaii's ethnic Chinese and the Consumer Product Safety Commission over a federal ban on firecrackers.

The court, rejecting Hawaii's appeal, let stand a commission decision to exempt only tiny firecrackers with a charge of under 50 milligrams from a general ban on fireworks sold in interstate commerce that took effect in 1976. Hawaii had requested a religious and cultural exemption from the regulations, noting that firecrackers are an important part of the Chinese New Year and other festive occasions.

The commission agreed the practice "is deeply rooted in tradition with a long-standing, centuries-old history," but said such exemptions would be impractical.

Mozambique Floods Threaten Thousands

JOHANNESBURG, March 28 (AP)—More than 20,000 persons in the Tumbura area of north-central Mozambique are "in an extremely dangerous position" because of Zambezi River flooding, the Maputo radio has reported. The radio reported that thousands of square miles of farmland were under water and thousands of cattle had drowned.

The town of Inhangaoma, with a population of 150,000, was flooded. The radio was quoted as saying that at least 27 persons were known to have been killed but that the full casualty figure was not known yet. Almost all schools in the affected area were closed and many were destroyed, the report said.

London Times Is Struck

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The Times of London did not publish today for the second straight day because of a wildcat strike by engineers, the latest in a long string of disruptions in Britain's troubled newspaper industry. The Guardian, which uses the Times' presses, also did not publish here for the second day.

White House Options 'Limited'

Cities May Need More Than Carter Plan

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP)—Whether President Carter's new urban policy can save the decaying central cities that are losing people, business and local tax revenues is an open question.

The program contains inducements for people to live and raise families in cities and for companies to locate their plants there. But administration officials admit that even if the entire package were to be approved by Congress—which is doubtful—it would make a marginal difference at best.

Families and developers still are going to consider land and building costs, crime and the quality of schools.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Patricia Roberts Harris, noted recently that 150,000 persons moved out of Chicago during the last 15 years while 140,000 moved in.

Best-Educated Left

"But those who left were the best-educated," she said, "the higher-tax-paying people. And those who came in tended to be the more dependent population. So the loss is really a great deal more than just the numbers."

Polster Louis Harris found in a recent survey that 47 percent of those under 30, particularly those with children, were considering a move out of cities. And a survey of 352 major corporations found that none was enthusiastic about U.S. cities.

The problem is enormous, and Mr. Carter has chosen to push for quick fixes of big money—funds for more jobs—especially for hard-to-employ young persons—and continued anti-recession funds that would go only to communities with high jobless rates and would no longer be shared with states.

Mr. Carter has also opted for quick fixes of small sums—a little extra to spruce up neighborhoods, to fight crime and to improve health and social services and transportation.

Small Sums

But in actual outlays, the urban program would mean only \$742 million more in fiscal 1979 and \$2.9 billion in fiscal 1980. Even with the \$1.7 billion in annual tax incentives that Mr. Carter wants to give businesses that invest in cities or hire young persons, the extra aid would total \$2.4 billion in 1979 and \$4.6 billion in 1980, relatively small figures when measured against the \$30 billion to \$40 billion that localities already receive in federal aid each year.

According to a White House document, "there is a limit to what the federal government can accomplish alone—there is a limit to what even all public sector funds can do, unless their use is designed to induce significant reinvestment by the private sector in urban areas."

Focus Changed

Perhaps the long-range value of the Carter plan will be the change in focus of many government programs that in the past have encouraged—even subsidized—geographical sprawl. Now they will be geared toward a more concentrated development in the city centers.

The following are examples of changes in emphasis:

• For years the government put federal buildings in suburbs and exurbs. Now, according to Mr. Carter, it is going to put them in cities.

• For years it bought goods and services from suppliers regardless of their location. Now it is going to buy from areas with high unemployment. And the government plans to triple its procure-

ment—to \$3.5 billion—from minority-owned firms in the next two years.

• For years HUD has offered mortgage money for middle-income apartment projects. But almost all of the construction that it fostered was in the suburbs. Now, the 7.5-percent mortgage money will be available only to developers who locate in cities that are considered "distressed."

• Since 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency has given far more waste-water treatment grants to smaller communities than to big cities—a program that Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts has called "sewering cornfields." Now, although constrained by a congressional mandate that says states must set priorities, EPA plans to limit construction of new sewers and spend more money fixing up old sewer systems.

• Since the 1960s, the Economic Development Administration of the Commerce Department has given water and sewer grants and business loans to develop rural areas. Now it plans to spend half of its money in cities.

• For decades the government built 42,000 miles of federal interstate highways, aiding U.S. commerce but also taking jobs, revenues and people from the cities. Now the Department of Transportation is emphasizing the rebuilding of existing roads and bridges, most of them in cities.

Will any of these steps significantly affect the quality of life and the fiscal health of cities? Administration officials insist that they might.

Mrs. Harris argues that the "single most important decision we've made is to study the impact that new federal activities will have on urban areas. At the very least, we hope we can avoid the negative impacts from now on."

Shlomo's misfortune began last Tuesday when he slipped and fell off a one-meter embankment in the fenced-in area where he lived with his mate and two female offspring. He got up without showing signs of pain but Sunday morning he fell again, Dr. Moshe Avram said.

Zoo officials believe that he may have hurt his leg in the first fall and that the pelvic area might have been injured. Dr. Avram said that giraffes face heart failure if they lie on their sides too long.

Shlomo's plight is reminiscent of Victor, a 15-year-old giraffe who collapsed in England last September, apparently while trying to mate. Victor died of a heart attack caused by shock when he was raised in a canvas.

Israeli Stopover Of U.S. Nuclear Ship Is Delayed

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The U.S. Navy has postponed for 10 days the visit of the giant, nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz to Israel because of the uncertain situation in Lebanon, the Defense Department said last night.

Spokesman Thomas Ross said that it was considered prudent to keep the Nimitz out of port because conditions in Lebanon are uncertain.

Mr. Ross did not say where the 94,000-ton Nimitz would sail for the next 10 days before docking in Haifa, Israel.

Defense officials said that there was no snub of Israel involved in the delay of the ship's visit to Haifa.

Adm. James Holloway, U.S. chief of naval operations, is now visiting Egypt and is due to go to Israel tomorrow. Mr. Ross indicated no change in his plans.

Like Swallows, Dust Returns to San Juan

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 28 (UPI)—San Juan Capistrano, Calif., gets swallows in the spring; this San Juan gets Sahara dust. The capital yesterday was under a dusty haze that limited visibility to less than two miles.

A weather bureau spokesman said that the phenomenon usually occurs in the spring for a couple of days. An international study in 1969, the spokesman said, determined that the dust cloud came from the Sahara.

The following are examples of changes in emphasis:

• For years the government put federal buildings in suburbs and exurbs. Now, according to Mr. Carter, it is going to put them in cities.

• For years it bought goods and services from suppliers regardless of their location. Now it is going to buy from areas with high unemployment. And the government plans to triple its procure-

ment—to \$3.5 billion—from minority-owned firms in the next two years.

• For years HUD has offered mortgage money for middle-income apartment projects. But almost all of the construction that it fostered was in the suburbs. Now, the 7.5-percent mortgage money will be available only to developers who locate in cities that are considered "distressed."

• Since 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency has given far more waste-water treatment grants to smaller communities than to big cities—a program that Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts has called "sewering cornfields." Now, although constrained by a congressional mandate that says states must set priorities, EPA plans to limit construction of new sewers and spend more money fixing up old sewer systems.

• Since the 1960s, the Economic Development Administration of the Commerce Department has given water and sewer grants and business loans to develop rural areas. Now it plans to spend half of its money in cities.

• For decades the government built 42,000 miles of federal interstate highways, aiding U.S. commerce but also taking jobs, revenues and people from the cities. Now the Department of Transportation is emphasizing the rebuilding of existing roads and bridges, most of them in cities.

Will any of these steps significantly affect the quality of life and the fiscal health of cities? Administration officials insist that they might.

Mrs. Harris argues that the "single most important decision we've made is to study the impact that new federal activities will have on urban areas. At the very least, we hope we can avoid the negative impacts from now on."

'Shlomo' Dies In Israel Zoo

TEL AVIV, March 28 (AP)—Shlomo, the giraffe who collapsed in the Tel Aviv zoo, died early today after his keepers—using chains and pulleys—failed to raise him to his feet, the zoo director said.

Shlomo's misfortune began last Tuesday when he slipped and fell off a one-meter embankment in the fenced-in area where he lived with his mate and two female offspring. He got up without showing signs of pain but Sunday morning he fell again, Dr. Moshe Avram said.

Zoo officials believe that he may have hurt his leg in the first fall and that the pelvic area might have been injured. Dr. Avram said that giraffes face heart failure if they lie on their sides too long.

Shlomo's plight is reminiscent of Victor, a 15-year-old giraffe who collapsed in England last September, apparently while trying to mate. Victor died of a heart attack caused by shock when he was raised in a canvas.

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Rest, Care and Soothing Monotony

Vacation in a Soviet Sanitarium

By David K. Shieler

PARNU, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—Aita Opa is doing it for the arthritis in her wrists and knees. Nadezhda Kaara is hoping it will help her nerves. Vello Aasma is trying it for the sake of his painful back.

All are spending their vacations this year in a venerable Soviet institution, the sanitarium, a cross between a hospital and a hotel where doctors and nurses oversee every highly regulated day, and where rest and medical care are blended into an antiseptic atmosphere of soothing monotony.

A lot of people like it, so much so that just about every self-respecting Soviet factory and

farm counts a sanitarium, or access to one, as a must on its list of worker benefits. At last count, the Soviet Union had 2,345 sanitariums for vacationers, with 510,000 beds, and 2,277 dispensary-like institutions, with fewer beds, where workers who are tired and run-down can just lie around for a while.

The Tervis sanitarium, an airy modern building of tile and glass here on the coast of Estonia, was built six years ago by a group of 60 Estonian cooperative and state farms, and its 124 beds are reserved for their employees.

Usual Stay 24 Days

Admittance is by a doctor's referral only; the usual stay is 24 days, and the total bill for that

period — the equivalent of \$226 — is normally split between the patient and his trade union. Sometimes the union pays all of it.

"We treat the person, not just the disease," said Dr. Linda Trink as she led visitors through the gleaming, waxed corridors. "The calm, orderly atmosphere is important. You get up on time, and at 11 p.m. you sleep. There is a rhythm to the day."

The day begins for everyone at 8 a.m. Patients are roused from their efficient, though compact, hotel-like rooms and assembled for a round of calisthenics before breakfast. Then come visits to the dentist, daily mineral and mud baths, physiotherapy, massages, doctors' examinations and, after lunch in an attractive dining room, some free time for table tennis.

No liquor is served at meals. Dr. Trink said, but a bar is open to those patients with permission to imbibe. The sanitarium neither tolerates nor treats those who get drunk, she said; they are simply sent home like naughty children.

Mud for Ailing Joints

The Tervis sanitarium — "tervis" means "health" in Estonian — specializes in nervous disorders, insomnia, arthritis, lumbago, rheumatism and the like. It also provides convalescence for heart-attack patients after hospitalization.

The real attraction of Parnu, aside from its pleasant Baltic beaches, is its thick black mud, whose minerals and salts have been used since 1837 to treat ailing joints.

An official guidebook notes that under "bourgeois power," that is, before the Soviet Union annexed Estonia in 1940, the mud baths were the preserve of the rich, operated as a commercial enterprise. "In July of that year," the book declares, "the Parnu baths were opened to the workers."

Robert Trink, Dr. Trink's husband and a scientist specializing in mud treatment, said the precise mechanism of mud therapy was not completely understood. Exactly which mineral is absorbed through the skin, for example, is not known.

Treatments, Not Cures

"The mud changes the reaction of the organism," Trink said. "It encourages the organism to correct itself, to heal itself."

The baths are given for 15 to 20 minutes each at 104 to 108 degrees in a domed, temple-like building under doctors' supervision, and never to anyone who does not have a medical need for them. But they are not cures, Dr. Trink stressed, just treatments.

This is the fourth time here for Mrs. Opa, the woman with arthritis. She is a frail, elderly woman who works on a cattle farm, and her joints ache. After the treatment, she said, "at first, it's even worse when you get home." Then, Dr. Trink added hastily, it gets better.

Aasma, a 29-year-old construction worker at a poultry-processing plant, has had lumbago for eight years. He stood stiffly in his room answering visitors' questions. He had been at the sanitarium for a week so far, with mud baths every other day. And how was his back feeling? "Well," he said, "it hasn't gotten any worse."

Most Accidents In U.S. Found to Occur at Home

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Home, sweet home, is the setting for half of the accidental injuries in the United States, the National Center for Health Statistics said yesterday.

Of 74.2 million accidents that resulted in at least one injury in 1975, half occurred at home. Industrial places accounted for 11.7 per cent, followed by street and highway 9.5 per cent, place of recreation 8.8 per cent, school 8.2 per cent and other places 11.4 per cent.

When persons were asked by interviewers what they had been doing at the time of the accident, 25.7 per cent said they were working, 17.5 per cent were traveling and 16 per cent were participating in some form of recreation.

The definition of working included duties performed while on the job or at home washing the car or mowing the yard.



OUT LIKE A LAMB—Spring settles on Paris as March, which roared in like a lion, eases itself out of the calendar, and two tourists bask in the sun on the steps of the Opera.

Former High Officials

2 Linked to Probe of FBI Refuse to Testify in Case

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, March 28—Two former high FBI officials, targets of the Justice Department's FBI break-in investigation, have refused to testify before a federal grand jury, the Los Angeles Times learned yesterday.

While Mark Felt, formerly the FBI's No. 2 man, and Edward Miller, former head of the bureau's domestic intelligence division, rejected invitations to testify, their onetime boss, Patrick Gray 3d, spent most of last Wednesday testifying before the grand jury.

The latest turn in the inquiry came to light as Attorney General Griffin Bell moved to end the lengthy investigation in a meeting yesterday with the new, 10-member team of department lawyers conducting the case. The new team took over in December after four of the five lawyers assigned to the case asked to be relieved from it because of a policy dispute with Mr. Bell.

The refusal by Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller to appear voluntarily contrasted with their earlier appearances before a federal grand jury investigating the break-ins and related tactics and with their statements acknowledging that they had approved burglaries by FBI agents in 1972 for intelligence-gathering.

Declined Comment

Mr. Felt's lawyer, Brian Gettings, and Mr. Miller's lawyer, Thomas Kennelly, declined comment on their clients' change of position. But a source said that the two former officials "had nothing to gain" by answering further questions.

Mr. Gray, it was learned, did not invoke the Fifth Amendment during his appearance, which followed a session last Tuesday with the new department team.

Like Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller, Mr. Gray was invited by letter to appear voluntarily before the grand jurors; it is department policy not to compel testimony from targets of an investigation.

Sources said that prosecutors had developed nondocumentary evidence against Mr. Gray, but that it was not as strong as evidence involving Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller.

New Facts Reported

Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee last Wednesday, Mr. Bell said he would "come up with something" in the case by Friday. Although Mr. Bell said that the renewed investigation had turned up new facts "from the top to the bottom," an official said that the investigators had not succeeded in building a case against former Nixon administration officials for authorizing the allegedly illegal tactics.

Department lawyers have questioned H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, both imprisoned for the Watergate coverup, and former Attorney General John Mitchell, who is on medical leave from his prison sentence.

An official said that the possibility of dropping the government's case against former FBI

Supervisor John Kearney had been considered.

Mr. Kearney, who headed an FBI anti-terrorist unit in New York, is the only man indicted so far for wiretapping and mail openings conducted by the bureau in its hunt for fugitive members of the Weatherman, a radical organization.

That indictment has been criticized because Mr. Kearney was the low man on the ladder of FBI authority involved in the allegedly illegal operation.

© Los Angeles Times

W. J. Bryan Jr., Son of Orator, Is Dead at 89

SANTA FE, N.M., March 28 (UPI)—William Jennings Bryan Jr., 89, the only son and last surviving child of orator William Jennings Bryan, died yesterday at a nursing home.

Mr. Bryan was collector of customs for the port of Los Angeles during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was an assistant U.S. attorney in Arizona from 1915 to 1920.

Julian Braunschweig

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Julian Braunschweig, 80, a Russian-born impresario who later became a British citizen and helped establish London's Festival Ballet company, died yesterday.

John Sawin

HARLAN, Iowa, March 28 (UPI)—John Sawin, 40, a member of Iowa's 1959 Rose Bowl championship football team and a former Shelby County attorney, died Sunday of a heart attack.

Dr. Paul Holinger

CHICAGO, March 28 (UPI)—A funeral will be held tomorrow for Dr. Paul Holinger, 72, internationally recognized as the first person to photograph the interior of the bronchial tubes and esophagus.

Prof. Louis Slichter

LOS ANGELES, March 28 (UPI)—Professor emeritus Louis Slichter, 81, who joined the University of California at Los Angeles in 1947 as head of the newly established Institute of Geophysics, died Saturday at the UCLA Medical Center.

Pakistani Ruler Discounts Pleas To Save Bhutto

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 28 (UPI)—Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, said yesterday that most of the appeals by world leaders to commute the death sentence of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were based on personal relationships.

"If we are to follow such recommendations, we'd better quit," he said. Gen. Zia, who rules under martial law, overthrew Mr. Bhutto in a bloodless coup last July.

He said that some of the appeals to commute Mr. Bhutto's death sentence on murder charges were made "as a formality," but that others were sincere. Mr. Bhutto was convicted and sentenced on March 18 of murder, attempted murder and conspiracy in the slaying of the father of a political opponent in November, 1974.

In Carter Estimate, Sources Say

Begin View Is Seen as Adamant

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—President Carter has become convinced after his talks last week with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that, at least on the problem of the West Bank, Mr. Begin's views are an unshakable matter of deep conviction, according to informed U.S. sources.

And since these questions are seen as "absolutely fundamental" (in the words of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance), the inescapable U.S. conclusion is that progress on peace in the Middle East is unlikely as long as Mr. Begin remains in power.

Last Tuesday, after extensive talks with Mr. Begin, the President wrote his own summary of Israeli policy on current issues of the Middle East peace process. Mr. Carter's conclusions, later checked with Mr. Begin, confirm a confrontation between the two countries at the highest level.

Mr. Carter's notes, as read to two congressional committees at the White House and obtained by The Washington Post, reveal the presidential perceptions that underlie the impasse with Israel's leader.

Mr. Begin's basic positions were well known to U.S. diplomats before the meetings. But until then it was unclear whether these were bargaining postures from which retreat could be negotiated, or whether they represented Mr. Begin's bedrock policy.

Hands-Off Policy

Publicly, the Carter administration has taken a hands-off policy about Israel's internal decision-making, with Mr. Vance and other officials strongly denying reports of a "dumb Begin" drive from Washington. Privately, officials said that Israel's debate and decisions in coming weeks are crucial to the chances for a negotiated settlement with Egypt and other Arab states.

In the U.S. view, the collapse of the drive toward a Middle East settlement would be particularly tragic because Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and other Arab leaders are showing greater flexibility in private than ever before. This perception is behind two U.S. "assumptions" that were explained to Mr. Begin and recorded in Mr. Carter's notes.

The "assumptions" are that, despite public statements to the contrary, total Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would not be required in a final peace agreement and that no independent Palestinian state should be created. Mr. Carter reached these conclusions, according to authoritative sources, after long hours on the telephone and in face-to-face conversations with Mr. Sadat as well as in talks with King Hussein of Jordan, Syrian President Hafez Assad and high officials of Saudi Arabia.

There is no contention that the Arabs have agreed on the extent of the potential deviation from the 1967 borders in the West Bank and Gaza. But their willingness to negotiate changes seems clear to informed U.S. officials. Even clearer, they report, is the opposition to an unbridled Palestinian mini-state that could be an extremists' base against neighboring Arab countries as well as Israel.

Against this background, Mr. Carter explored the possibilities for compromise on the part of Israel in a two-hour Cabinet Room

meeting with Mr. Begin and his delegation, a family dinner of the two leaders and their wives in the White House living quarters and a private after-dinner chat.

As he began to review what he had learned, Mr. Carter is said to have been "very discouraged." As later read to members of the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, his summation of the Israeli stand was extremely bleak. Even more jarring for the legislators and others was that it had been read to Mr. Begin, who, according to the President's summary, said that he wished the conclusions could be stated more positively, but that he did not object to them in substance.

Mr. Begin reportedly was unwilling to stop the settlement activity in the West Bank during active negotiations. He later made this clear in public statements and even hinted that new or expanded settlements might soon be authorized by his Cabinet.

The United States considers such Jewish enclaves in an area under military occupation as illegal and harmful to negotiations. Mr. Begin maintains that it is legal and proper for Jews to settle in "the land of their forefathers." The Israeli public, measured by recent opinion polls, is split on the matter.

In the Sinai, Mr. Carter concluded that Mr. Begin is not willing to give up the Jewish settlements along the Mediterranean coast near the approaches to the Gaza strip and will not permit any force other than the Israeli army to protect them.

On the central question of the West Bank, Mr. Carter concluded that Mr. Begin is not willing to withdraw even if allowed to keep Israeli security outposts. Such outposts, as well as UN buffer zones, demilitarized areas and U.S. security guarantees, are among the exploratory ideas that Mr. Carter put on the table—but which Mr. Begin did not accept—in the White House talks.

News Analysis

Israelis Believe Invasion Destroyed PLO in Region

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT)—Israeli military commanders, assessing the positive and negative factors in their counterinsurgency invasion of southern Lebanon, believe that despite the escape of many Palestine Liberation Organization leaders, the fundamental components of guerrilla operation in that area have been destroyed.

The Israeli estimate is that the communications, military stores, heavy weapons and vehicles were essential to PLO operations that were destroyed in the attack. They also estimate that Palestinian guerrillas had 400 to 500 casualties, of which about 250 were deaths. This loss, they believe, has broken up some of the most experienced field formations in the PLO forces, although they insisted that these probably would be replaced by new forces from central Lebanon.

On the negative side is the conviction, reported by telephone by an Israeli military analyst, that terrorist activity against Israeli is likely to continue. El-Fatah, the main PLO military organization, has refused to accept a cease-fire, he said, and attacks can be expected from the sea or overland from Jordan.

The Israelis also expect that the weapons and other equipment lost by the guerrillas will be replaced under an agreement reached between Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader and the Soviet government early this month when Mr. Arafat visited Moscow.

Israeli Strategy

Israeli military leaders know their strategy has been criticized in the West on a number of counts. The most serious criticism is that the first thrusts into Lebanon were made by armor and infantry alone and that airborne forces were not deployed to block the roads leading north out of the battle area. In consequence, a number of PLO leaders and guerrillas escaped.

The answer in Tel Aviv is that there was an "understanding" with the United States that the operation would not penetrate

more than six miles beyond the Israel-Lebanon border. This was not a formal stipulation laid down by the Carter administration, these sources said, but an agreement tacitly accepted by both governments once it was known that the Israelis decided to take retaliatory action after the guerrilla raid into Israel March 11.

When it was evident that the first Israeli penetration had not eliminated Palestinian resistance or stopped rocket attacks, the Israeli command decided on a further advance up to the Litani River.

In retrospect, an Israeli analyst said, the decision to confine the initial advance to six miles was "very wrong."

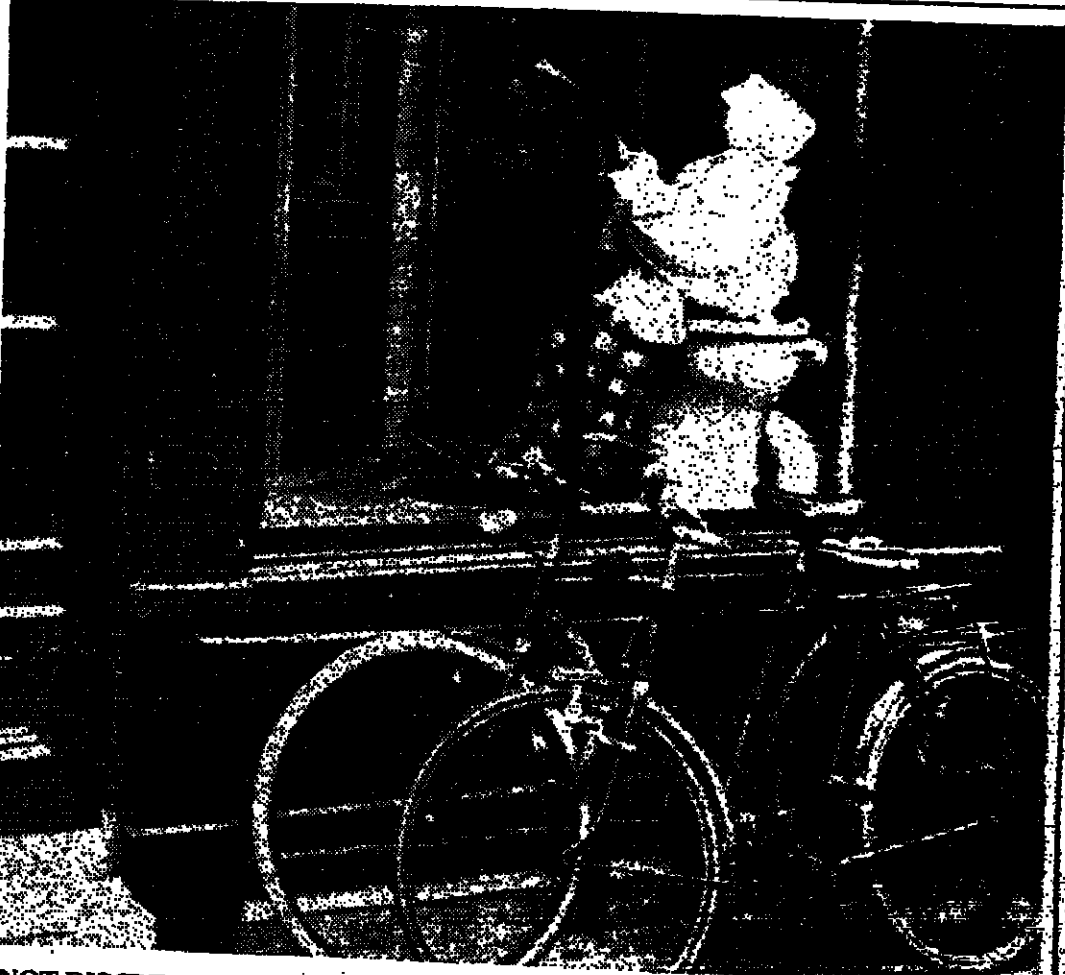
Limit Reached

When the Israelis had reached that limit, they found that the forward elements and settlements in Israel itself were still coming under fire from guerrilla rockets launched from further north. Such fire, one source said, is coming into Israel.

The Israelis are worried about the impact of the agreement reached by Mr. Arafat in Moscow and by the new equipment promised to the Syrian government under President Hafez al-Assad's talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The information reaching the Israelis and Western intelligence sources is that the PLO promised to continue its strikes against Israel in return for delivery of light weapons, including hand-held surface-to-air missiles, and for expanded training facilities for commandos in Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

Although the long-term effect on the balance of power in the Middle East of the new Soviet-Syrian arms deal evidently worries Israel, U.S. sources discount its impact. Under present conditions they believe Israel has enough capability to deal with any combination of Arab forces. By present conditions, they mean a quiescent Egypt.



NOT DISCREET, BUT DIRECT—A display in an Amsterdam plumber shop window leaves nothing to the imagination about the what kind of special skills are being offered there.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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This is the face of Theresa Dunn.
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LOOKING FOR MR. GOODBAR.

Looking for Mr. Goodbar stars Diane Keaton Tuesday with William Atherton, Richard Kiley, Richard Gere, and in a supporting role, Judith Rossner. Producers: Freddie Fields. Written by the screenwriter of "The Graduate," Richard Brooks. Directed by Richard Brooks.

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designed by Dick PRICE

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MOVIES IN PARIS

A Girl Gone Wrong
In Exciting Thriller

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 28 (IHT)—What would the movies do without "the girl who goes wrong?" She must have made millions of countless producers and she is at the moment swelling the bank account of Freddie Fields, who has reproduced her sensationality in "Looking for Mr. Goodbar" (at the Concorde, the Luxembourg, the Balzac and the Quintette in English).

Theresa Dunn, the heroine of this latest saga of a broken blossom, is played by Diane Keaton in an April state of smiles and tears. The macabre night side of this do-gooding teacher in an institute for deaf and dumb children never casts a shadow on her daytime activities. In health she is impregnable. Though she spends her off-duty hours drinking, drugging and drabbing, she shows no signs of physical wear and tear, never has a hangover and is late for school only once.

What motivates her urge for self-destruction is not entirely clear. The scenario is based on a novel by Judith Rossner which may be more explanatory than the film as it was inspired by the case of schoolmarm who led a double life, the scandal coming to light in the courts.

Theresa, we learn from the script, had polio in her adolescence and underwent painful treatment before her cure. She resents her stern, puritanical father, whom she senses transmitted the malady to her. On the other hand, her sister, who has had no such experience, similarly leads a loose life and ends up a wreck.

This fresh-faced, generous young woman finds men of her own class unresponsive and self-centered. A professor with whom she had her first affair in university days brushes her away and when she meets him later she will have none of him. A timid suitor who pursues her and would "save" her is a neurotic and a bore. So she seeks more passionate companionship, picking up men from the dregs of the underworld in sleazy bars. Her nymphomania—like that of Wedekind's "Lulu"—can only be assuaged by violence. Her fate is predictable.

Richard Brooks, in directing, has focused upon the lurid details of her degenerate and wrought from them a chilling thriller. There is a minimum of psychological probing and a maximum of scenes in horrid night haunts and sinister boudoirs. Thus, Theresa emerges more as a distaff Jekyll-Hyde than as a subject of psychiatric study. This probably results in a better show and Brooks must be credited with having adroitly handled an exciting sex melodrama and with also having treated it with uncompromising downbeat realism.

Diane Keaton's wholesome appearance would seem to belie her after-school-hours behavior, but she has a very winning personality. Tuesday Weld as her air-hostess sister and Richard Kiley as her heavy father, William Atherton as the inadequate suitor and Richard Gere as the psychopathic hoodlum are persuasively attuned to their roles and the film, though overextended, is attention-holding.

Etienne Scolia is a reliable director. His "Una Giornata Particolare," one of the best motion pictures of last year, has been a great success of the season. This week a 1968 film by him is having its French premiere at the Elysees.

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Diane Keaton looks for Mr. Goodbar in film directed by Richard Brooks.

Lincoln, the Quartier Latin, and the Quintette in its original version. Its title is a mouthful: "Nos Heros Reussissent-ils a Retrouver Leur Am? Mysterieusement Disparus en Afrique?" But moviegoers should not let that deter them. Scolia has delivered a diverting, picturesque comedy that is frequently hilarious and always engaging.

The hero is an extrovert Roman publisher (played with humorous élan by Alfredo Sordi) who, weary of the parlor games and silly chitchat of café society, sets off with his faithful bookkeeper (Bernard Blier) to find the former's brother-in-law, who has disappeared in the Dark Continent's wilds.

The queering Italian Tartarin and his side meet with an assortment of misadventures in the jungles and on the plains. They track down the lost relative, but he refuses to come home. They, too, are reluctant to return, so charmed are they by the friendly natives and beauty of the land. Scolia relates the fantastic fable ingeniously, contrasting enter-

tainingly "civilization" and primitive folk ways. His sympathies are with the latter and he argues the issue attractively and with persuasive esprit in his comic morality.

Robert Benchley once explained the causes for mirth as follows: (1) We laugh because someone is telling us an amusing story; (2) we laugh because someone is telling us the same story for the 15th time.

There are many comedians who resemble a good joke. The first time we hear them they are very funny and the second time flat. Not so, Louis de Funès, the favorite French funnyman since the death of Fernandel. He changes his routine very little. His mannerisms and grimaces rarely vary; his fits of indignation, of exasperation and of embarrassment do not come as surprises and yet he always raises a happy roar from his spectators. What is more, he can survive on a scanty diet of material.

In "La Zizanie" (at the George V, the Berlitz and the Ambassade) he is the manufacturer of gigantic gadgets. As factory space is limited, he converts his own dwelling into a plant. His parlor and even his bedroom serve as production lines and by day and night are loud with riveting. His patient wife revolts at the din and his preoccupation with his business and takes revenge by opposing him as a candidate in a mayoral election.

Annie Girardot is a clever comedienne, but under her current contract she is relegated to minor chores: appearing in gish-girl costume at a luncheon for Japanese tycoons, flirting at a masked ball, tending her hot-house and spouting an election address. The shooting script is a catalogue of gags, and wit is conspicuous by its absence from the dialogue, but the bustling De Funès gallops to the rescue to perform his familiar antics in almost every scene to the delight of his armies of admirers. His new film is the most popular in town.

FASHION IN ITALY

Milan Continues to Challenge Paris

By Hebe Dorsey

MILAN, March 28 (IHT)—Paris still dominates the fashion scene, but Milan is growing all the time.

The fall-winter ready-to-wear collections, which started yesterday and will end Friday, are now drawing some 5,000 people, including more than 2,000 foreign buyers and 400 press representatives. Since a handful of top designers chose to show in Milan instead of Florence in 1975, this city has become "it" as far as drawing the best of Italian talent goes.

The reasons for the split between Milan and Florence were many. Top designers were increasingly dissatisfied with group shows at the Palazzo Pitti's Sala Bianca. They also resented being mixed up with the good, bad and indifferent. Finally, they were fed up with the expenses and inconvenience of going to Florence. The Florence Fashion Fair continues, but it draws the less expensive volume houses. Foreign buyers still go because they can get into more areas than just fashion. Leather, gift items and lingerie are strong in Florence, which is an active artisans' center.

In Milan, the small group of high-caliber designers has grown to number more than 50, most of whom show at the Palazzo and Principe Savoia hotels. According to Mario Goracci, general secretary of Moda Italiana, the volume of export out of Milan has grown 30 per cent each year since 1975.

Big Customers
The largest regional customer is Western Europe, with 52 per cent. By country, West Germany is No. 1, with 37 per cent, followed by the United States, 14 per cent. Japan is No. 3.

U.S. stores are heavily represented. Bergdorf Goodman alone has 23 people here, including its president, Ira Neimark. Bergdorf Goodman has opened four

boutiques featuring top Italian designers within the last year—Mila Schon, Bastie, Armani and Krizia. Unlike French buyers, who have a mental block toward Italian designers, U.S. buyers do very well with Italian fashions.

"Of course, we buy more in Paris," a U.S. buyer said. "But it's different here. For one thing, the clothes are more understandable to the average American women. For another, they're more colorful. Dollar for dollar, Italian ready-to-wear is also of a higher quality, even if the French can claim a stronger creative lead."

Besides the individual showings, Milan has two trade fairs: Milano Vende Moda, with 300 exhibitors, which has been here 12 years, and a new one called Modit, with some 50 exhibitors. Although the ambience at the shows is roughly the same, Mr.

Goracci said that security had been strongly enforced. There are police vans in front of both hotels where the major shows are taking place, the hotel security guards check the showrooms thoroughly and in order to prevent a bomb from being slipped under the runway, this has been sealed all around instead of just covered with loose fabrics.

The guards wanted to check people's bags but with a mob at each show and some six to eight shows a day, that proved impossible.

Milan Poodle Kidnapped

MILAN, March 28 (AP)—Three young men armed with a pistol and a knife held up a garage last night and kidnapped the owner's poodle, police said, adding that they expect a ransom demand for the pet.



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JAZZ: The Dedicated Record Makers of Europe

By Michael Zwerin

LONDON (IHT)—Somebody in France sent Tony Williams a tape of forties airshots by the Billy Eckstine big band. It featured Lena Horne, Sarah Vaughan, Fats Navarro, Art Blakey and Eckstine; an impressive collectors item, sprinkled with war-bond kitsch to boot. (Announcer to Lena Horne: "That is NOT a red tie, it's my tongue.")

Williams was often up late dubbing copies for friends: "I decided to make a limited edition of 99 pressings to take care of all those fanatics. Anything under 100 is considered educational material so there's no purchase tax. I charged a couple of pounds, each which more or less covered the cost."

Williams and his wife Cine (as

in Francine) are bright, diamond-in-the-rough types who like to talk. They live in Sawbridgeworth ("We call it Sawbridgeworth") in Hertfordshire, from where they manage Spotlite Records, now almost five years old, which has recently begun to support them full-time.

Spotlite is one of a dozen or so small independent jazz labels that have sprung up in Europe over the past decade. The biggest and best-known is ECM in Munich. Its big leap came when founder Manfred Eicher, a former classical bassist, issued a three-record solo acoustic piano album by Keith Jarrett. Contrary to apparent trends, it was an enormous success and with it the "ECM Sound"—quiet, intelligent, if sometimes faceless abstraction—was born, with the motto: "The most beautiful sound next to silence." This sound has developed into a school of its own and the ECM story illustrates that jazz can be made viable more often with sensitive, dedicated production.

Other End of Scale
Hat Hut in Switzerland is at the other end of the scale, with a current catalogue of only five records, three by saxophonist Joe McPhee. So far they have sold about a thousand copies each. Owner Werner Yehlinger makes his living in the printed-circuit business, and only started selling records "as a sort of substitution. I always wanted to play jazz. The most important element is my relationship to the musician. We communicate and have fun together. We talk about art, food, music. This personal element must be there. Although Hat Hut is beginning to break even, money is definitely secondary."

Generally, these small labels start in business by pressing al-

ready existing tapes, since this is cheaper, and then graduate to original material. In addition to recording musicians who would not be recorded otherwise, they have spurred the big companies to service the market better. RCA's Bluebird reissues, for example, CBS's Miles Davis-led Dameron Paris concert, for another.

"The Eckstine tape got me interested in seeing if there was any more material from those days," says Williams. "I decided to try and get into the Armed Forces Network stations in Germany. They had a lot of transcriptions from the war, 16-inch and 33-1/4 course-groove pressings that were getting lost or smashed up. I printed a phony identity card and went calling on the crew-cut colonels. The Americans love identity cards. I had no trouble getting in. There was incredible stuff in there. Hours and hours of Duke Ellington, for example. And I found some more Eckstine airshots with better sound quality so I thought I'd make another 99 pressings using those."

He was befriended by Ross Russell, who had recorded Charlie Parker extensively on Dial. Russell gave him tapes of material that had never been issued in England before and Williams started pressing the Dial Parker a volume at a time, 99 of each.

Factory Error
But the pressing plant delivered 102 copies of Volume I by mistake, and only 98 of Volume II. That meant four people needed Volume II so he ordered 99 more, changing a track or two to stay legal. Now, however, there are 99 people who needed Volume I. "That's how I got into the record business."

He still had a full-time job in a nearby ITT lab. Weekends, he and Cine stayed home and licked

mailing labels. Once when he was out for the day he left his coat in the office and everyone thought he was in so his coat began to be in without him while he stayed home and licked labels weekdays, too.

About this time, Eckstine toured England. Williams showed him a copy of the record: "He never raised the question of money. He just seemed pleased it was out. I always try and pay musicians their session fees for reissues, if I can find them. With those Dial Birds, I sent money to Chan; his widow, every now and again. I tried to spread what little started to come in around. Like we had Cecil Payne, Joe Albany and Al Haig come and stay with us for awhile."

This is a delicate area. Pirates are not unknown on the rough seas of the record business. Jazz musicians are in no position to keep tabs on world royalties. Certain small companies have been known to sell out-takes (rejects) in, say, Japan, and the musician never sees, hears or approves the record, to say nothing of getting paid for it.

"Even if I wanted to I couldn't do that sort of thing," shrugs Williams: "First I have too much respect for the musicians. And it's just too much trouble. It's not worth the hassle."

Cine and Tony soon stopped licking labels and began to use a sponge. The business was becoming serious. One of their biggest problems was distribution: "A student in Manchester asked us to send him some Spotlites. We'd send some from time to time and he'd pay when he'd sold them. Now he's got over a hundred labels and serves the entire Midlands."

In the past year, Williams has begun to produce his own ses-

sions, low-overhead trio and quartet dates with people like pianist Al Haig, baritone Pepper Adams and British tenorman Don Rendell. Jazz records are ludicrously low-cost to produce—four figures in dollars—and if you know the market and are prepared to work and wait a bit for a return, it is one of the few businesses left where a "mama-papa" operation can compete with the giants.

Success, however, brings its own problems: "We're buried in paper work," Williams says. "We even got an automatic label machine now. It used to be we'd trade records with other record companies in the States or in Europe, all sorts of things, one guy sent me a silk tie for a record. But it seems we were violating exchange-control regulations and the government wanted its sales tax so everything is 'proper' now. It's too bad in a way because when you get too big for that sort of thing, the fun sort of goes out of it."

Some small jazz labels:

Hat Hut Records: Muehlebo-den 54106-Therwil, Switzerland. MPS: Box 1750, 773 Villingen, West Germany.

Palm Records: 86 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, 75010 Paris. Horo: Casella Postale 12024 Rome.

Black and Blue: 15 Rue Dulac, 75017 Paris/Gleichenstrasse, D-8 München-60, West Germany. Sun Records: 110 rue Monge, 75005 Paris.

Steeplechase Records: 5 Rosen-vangsøets Alle DK-2100 Copenhagen.

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Mr. Carter Goes to Africa

With President Carter off on another of those odd jaunts of his, which this time will take him to Africa, it is rather depressing to note that his balancing policy there has not brought much indigenous praise. In fact, in Rhodesia and on the Horn of Africa it is unpopular on both sides.

Ethiopia, for example, has charged that the United States is dangling Djibouti before Somalia as a kind of payment for abandoning Ogaden. And the United States, like the rest of the West, is considered by Somalia to have abandoned it in the face of the Soviet-Cuban-Ethiopian attack. Washington indignantly denies the Djibouti story, and it has used its influence to get Somalia out of Ogaden. This is in line with the policy of the African states, which regard any effort to upset old boundaries, however artificial, as a step toward chaos. But it makes Somalia unhappy and does not satisfy Ethiopia.

Much of the same situation prevails in Rhodesia. Andrew Young, the head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and a sort of ambassador at large to Africa, has been in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, during a meeting of four of the five "front-line" states with the heads of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, the groups which is battling to create a Zimbabwe by force. The United States and Britain have been accused, by this conference, of equivocation on Rhodesia and challenged to come out more strongly against the present agreement between Prime Minister Ian Smith and black moderates for eventual majority rule.

But neither Britain nor the United States

have accepted the Smith plan, and Bishop Muzorewa, one of the black leaders who accepted that plan, accuses Mr. Young of having been "terribly brainwashed" by the Patriotic Front. So again, and in a very sensitive area of Africa, the U.S. policy has satisfied neither side.

This might suggest that the policy is the correct one, for an outside, but interested power. But in fact the United States has endorsed the avowed aims of Ethiopia and the Patriotic Front.

This may suggest that Ethiopia wants more than just a withdrawal of the Somalis from Ogaden (Djibouti, perhaps?) and that the Patriotic Front does not want to join in a general program for majority rule in Rhodesia but to establish their own Zimbabwe by conquest. Perhaps they are acting on the assumption that "the native's violence unifies the people," that it is a "cleansing force" for the individual. Or it may simply be that they believe they can win more personal and ideological power by arms than by votes.

In any case, the Carter policies have not yet brought peace to these troubled portions of Africa, nor won much prestige for the United States. Perhaps Mr. Carter can learn more about these problems at first hand; perhaps the present dilemmas can be regarded as only a first stage toward some ultimately rational solution. But the President cannot start off on his journey with any greater sense of actual accomplishment here than he can feel about his activities in the Middle East.

What's in an Urban Policy?

There is something vaguely mosaic about the delivery of these Carter administration policies: energy, welfare, economic and (now) urban. Tablets are what we get, produced at long last and borne down the mountainside by the leader, who has been consulting in the misty reaches of some other realm... while the waiting multitude wondered what was going on. Mr. Carter likes to get ideas and intentions and imperatives put in writing. He likes to gather the relevant policies in one place. He likes to see the thing whole ("comprehensive")—or to try to. Any way—government policy resists this kind of rational codification. And no subject resists it more resolutely than city-connected affairs. In fact, the huge and messy aggregation of governmental actions, programs and policies Mr. Carter sought to address may be said to constitute its own very special form of urban sprawl.

The point is this: just about everything a president and his administration do has an impact on city life. And, willy-nilly, they are making "urban policy" every day. So there is something self-evidently artificial about the elaborate, if not elephantine, attempt at drafting and promulgating such a comprehensive policy in several thousand well-chosen words. One of the most important urban-policy decisions the administration made in the past year, for instance, was to seek a major tax cut, thereby drastically reducing the amount of new money that might be available for federal urban-spending programs. And probably it is safe to say that turning the inflation around, if the administration could conceivably do that, would have more to do with saving distressed cities than any of the special aid projects envisioned in Mr. Carter's policy statement.

We say all this not by way of dismissing the President's effort, but rather by way of calling attention to what may be its most valuable part: the painstaking government-wide review of all the programs anyone could think of that may have an effect on the nation's cities and the subsequent decision to change many of those programs that have been working to the detriment of urban social and economic health. For the administration accumulated an abundance of new evidence that in a haphazard, unplanned way the federal government has been financing the movement of people and jobs away from

the cities in much of its tax, housing and transportation policy. And it strikes us as reasonable that Mr. Carter intends not only to gain control of these and other scattered "policies" but also to insist in the future on some kind of urban impact analysis on the part of federal agencies dealing in programs that, though seeming to be unrelated, actually have a profound effect on some aspect of urban life.

Never mind for now the rooco program details. The two overarching themes of the President's policy are economic development and jobs. By means of various federal incentives and direct-aid programs, he hopes to reverse present trends on deterioration and to help restore some appreciable measure of economic vitality to our worst-off communities. It is a truism that the President is not seeking to put a lot of new money into the effort, primarily for the very good reason that there isn't much available. What his plan aims to provide could best be described as a collection of tolls that—if imaginatively used by state and local governments and private businesses and civic groups—could make a difference.

To the extent that Mr. Carter's policy actually gets down to the crucial and inflammatory business of divvying up scarce money and resources, the President has made good choices and, perhaps, politically tough ones. While the administration makes much of the fact that no special region or group is being favored in this plan and that rural communities will benefit from some of its provisions, Mr. Carter has called for a channeling of funds and other assistance to especially hard-pressed people and places—"targeting" as it is known in the trade. He could have yielded to the politically safer impulse to spread the goodies excessively thin but everywhere, but he took the more responsible course: at least on paper—and prospectively. That is the important thing to remember about the couple of pounds or so of program and policy that have been worked up by HUD Secretary Patricia Harris, the White House's Stuart Eizenstat and the rest and accepted by President Carter. The administration now has a written urban policy. Hard as that may have been to accomplish, it may turn out to have been a breeze compared with putting the policy into effect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Gibraltar—Cautious Approach

Since Britain is unwilling to abandon Gibraltar's inhabitants to Spain against their will, the solution to the problem can only lie in Spain's convincing them that the change would be to their advantage, and this will be

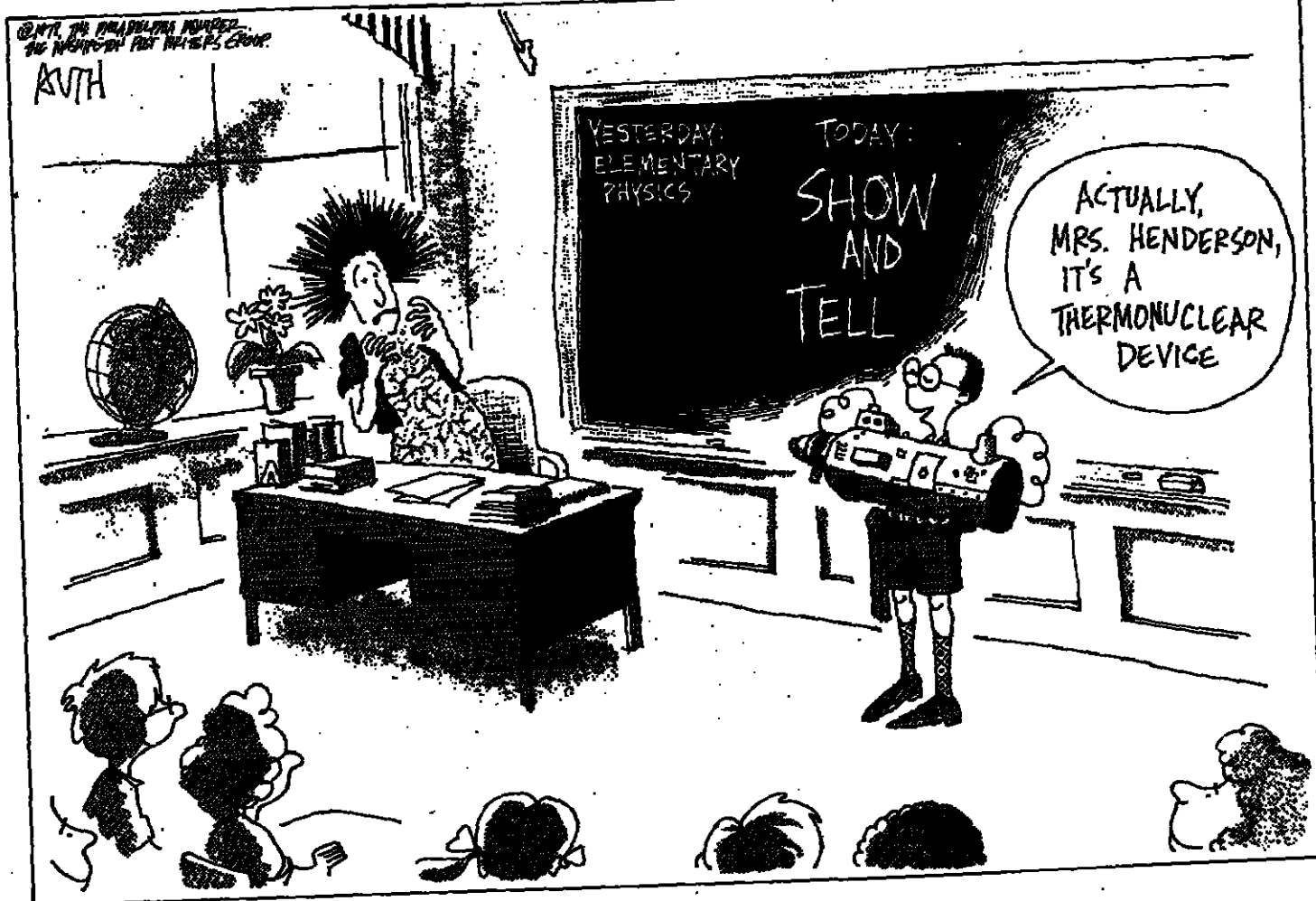
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 29, 1903

BERLIN—Germany is facing a crisis in its commercial relations with South America. Consular reports and the information obtained by private agencies leave no doubt that Germany is steadily losing ground in South America, and especially in Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, Chile and the La Plata States. Authorities consider the situation critical and perilous, and think that a commercial calamity can only be averted by encouraging German emigration.

Fifty Years Ago
March 29, 1928

PARIS—Miss Camille Haynes of Berkeley, California, and Mr. Elliott Paul, of Boston were married yesterday morning at Garmes, Seine-et-Oise, in the presence of a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke Allen, Jr. of Paris, acted as witnesses. The bride is a graduate of the University of California and is known in the American colony of Paris as a newspaper woman. Mr. Paul is a novelist and at present is one of the editors of Trans-



Dangers of French Polarization

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS — The left's defeat in the recent legislative elections has spared France from undergoing what, in my opinion, would have been a disastrous experience; but it is one that might at least have had the salutary effect of breaking the spell exercised by the Socialist and Communist parties on the minds and hearts of their followers.

As matters stand, the outcome of the elections leaves France with its people divided into, roughly, two equal camps, even if as a result of the electoral mechanism, the center-right has emerged from the elections with a comfortable majority in the National Assembly.

The polarization of the electorate, accompanied as it has been by continuous center-right control of the government throughout the life of the Fifth Republic, is manifestly unhealthy and dangerous. It generates an increasing sense of frustration among the half of the electorate whose leaders are denied, however legitimately, access to the seats of power. It breeds increasing tensions between "ins" and "outs." And sooner or later it tends to prompt some among the frustrated to resort to direct action outside the legitimate workings of the system.

An Opening

This is the setting in which French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has launched his initiative of *ouverture* or opening to the opposition. The President's effort to reconcile a divided people is not new. Giscard d'Estaing attempted to do this soon after he was elected to the presidency, but that effort failed. Now in the wake of an election in which he is widely recognized as the principal winner and with the parties of the left in considerable disarray, he is trying once again. Where will the attempt at *ouverture* lead this time, and what are its prospects for success?

Obviously, Giscard d'Estaing does not intend to buy any part of the left's Common Program which aimed to transform the basic structure of the French economy. This was perhaps the major economic issue on which the legislative elections were fought and the left defeated. On the other hand, there are a number of specific bread and butter proposals in the Common Program to which some consideration might well be given. For despite their ideological differences, there is agreement between left and right that the lot of the underprivileged in France has to be improved. Giscard d'Estaing himself, in the television address in which he proposed his policy of *ouverture*, called upon the incoming government to intensify the pursuit of social justice; and, in particular, to give priority to increasing the incomes of the poorest paid workers.

Yet it is only realistic to recognize that any steps the government takes in this direction will be carefully measured and gradually advanced. For the French economy is operating under tight constraints. With the annual inflation rate hovering at over eight percent, massive injections of money into the economy would wreck the nation's economic recovery and to stable growth. Trade union demands for sharp increases in the minimum wage and in regular wage schedules are likely to be rejected.

Immediate

But Giscard d'Estaing's policy of *ouverture* is not exclusively a matter of legislative program or approach. Its immediate and perhaps most significant political thrust involves, as Giscard himself described it, widening the participation in the actions of the government and the national assembly.

This has given rise to widespread speculation about the possibility of a Centralist-Socialist government. Analysis has been busy demonstrating that the seats

controlled in the new assembly by the Centralist block (UDF), Socialist and Radicals of the left add up to a majority.

Such an abstract arithmetical exercise, however, ignores political realities and is absurd. The left wing of the Socialist party (CERES) is Marxist to the core. It favors continued Socialist cooperation with the Communists in a rejuvenated and strengthened Union of the Left. If the leaders of the Socialist party were to agree to participate in a bourgeois government or even to cooperate in any formal way with the UDF, CERES would split off from the party at once, taking with it around a quarter of the membership. Nor is it conceivable that François Mitterrand and his followers, with their less doctrinaire but nonetheless class conscious approach to social dynamics,

would consider forming a coalition with the center on any terms it might be expected to offer.

Summing Up

One of the prominent Socialist figures, Marcel Rocard, summed up his party's prevailing attitude toward *ouverture* when he said that no Socialist could seriously consider Giscard d'Estaing's offer. "We know," Rocard continued, "where the temptations of this kind lead to, and history has always demonstrated the impotence of the right to bring about any kind of social transformation." Rocard's allusion to the temptations of power, will, of course, not be lost on his party comrades. He was obviously referring to the Socialist party under the Fourth Republic. It entered any number of coalition

governments as the partner of bourgeois parties and, in the view of today's more ideologically oriented Socialists, finally ended up serving the interests of the bourgeoisie and losing its Socialist character and identity.

So, despite Giscard d'Estaing's bold try, French party politics promises to continue to remain polarized. But the failure of his effort should not diminish the merit of his intentions. And one can only hope that the new government he will shortly install will attempt to embody the policy of *ouverture* in a legislative program of needed economic, social and institutional reforms. This offers the only practical way of diminishing French discontent and—who knows?—of ultimately softening existing ideological rigidities.

Can the CIA Survive?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — The threat to the survival of the Central Intelligence Agency posed by the legislation for its new charter is clearly sounded by extreme proposals in the bill's draft even though some of the worst have been removed.

The most bizarre proposal in the original draft would have legitimized tale-telling out of school by junior CIA officers. This hard-to-believe section instructed junior officers to take their complaints about "improper" activities directly to the attorney general without informing their CIA superiors.

After outraged protests from the intelligence community, this section was removed. But it reveals all too well the mindset of the Senate committee staff. Like many counterparts in the Carter administration, they are part of the post-Vietnam syndrome in their fear of American power. Indeed, they seem motivated more by a desire to cripple U.S. intelligence than to revamp a system to compete with the high-flying Soviet model.

Troubles

So the time of troubles for the nation's intelligence system, after all the revelation of secrets, is not ended. The battle for CIA's survival begins next week with Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities hearings on the new charter. The committee staff, headed by the clever and immensely influential William G. Miller, showed precisely where it stands in its preparation of the draft charter.

Answering Miller's request for comment, former CIA directors protested bitterly about the draft. One wrote that it does not attempt "to enhance the proper functioning of an efficient intelligence service, but rather...to prevent one from operation." Despite the toning-down of some noxious proposals, the draft is still loaded with restrictions on both clandestine intelligence gathering (espionage) and covert actions ("dirty tricks").

The proposed law would require future covert operations to be "essential" to U.S. defense or foreign policy (instead of merely "important" to U.S. security, as at present). Not only that, but the President himself would have to provide a "written" opinion stating the following: that the operations are essential; that the benefits "justify" the risks of possible disclosure "to a foreign power"; that "less sensitive" alternatives cannot achieve the desired end.

Fears

Students of intelligence, including former CIA directors, fear that putting a president's personal prestige on the line would drastically reduce future covert activities. So sensitive are such operations, with their admittedly high risk of exposure or failure, that a

President's signature, ordering them might later be used as blackmail against him. At least as troubling to U.S. intelligence specialists is the effort of Congress to become, in effect, senior partner with the executive in the CIA's future business. For example, the Senate and House Intelligence Committees are made active parties in drafting presidential directives and "standards" governing high-risk espionage; they would approve these presidential directives 60 days before they become effective.

That implies a congressional veto, in the view of intelligence experts. At least, it provides extended consultation between the executive and legislature giving Congress an unprecedented power to share complex espionage decisions.

While the draft law does continue the president's power to order covert operations on his own, he must report in detail to the two congressional intelligence committees (which have a total of 29 members). Considering Capitol Hill's record of intelligence leaks and congressional refusal to submit its staffers to the same security safeguards that govern the executive, U.S. intelligence and cooperating foreign governments would be under a constant threat of exposure.

Letters

Lessons of History

Edward Gibbon once lamented that the lessons of history are lost on most. William F. Buckley most certainly falls into the historian's majority. For an educated man to suggest "we mobilize armies" to alter the admittedly tragic situation in Cambodia (11/7, March 20), leads one to believe that there are still people oblivious to the U.S. fiasco in Southeast Asia last decade. Such a suggestion echoes the Stone Age foreign policy goal of stamping a U.S. "brand of freedom and democracy on the world."

To imply that the United States belongs on a "list of criminal states" for having "let it all happen" in Cambodia is to adopt a stance both untenable and irresponsible, if not myopic. The absence of civil and political liberties in Cambodia is real and regrettable, though I do not hesitate to say that idealism of Buckley's sort is at best outdated and impracticable, and at worst demagogic.

DAVID P. WAGENER,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Rights' Hypocrisy

While President Carter's efforts toward global détente have been commendable, as of his address on March 17 at Wake Forest Uni-

versity, an element of hypocrisy appears to have crept in. While strongly condemning Soviet proxy intervention in the Horn of Africa conflict, does Mr. Carter not realize to what extent the immense financial, economic and military "intervention" in the Middle East conflict on the side of Israel constitutes blatant U.S. proxy support, at the least? And not to drive out an invading force as is the case with Ethiopia, but to eventually mount a premeditated attack on a neutral sovereign state, no less.

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Dollar Falls To 225 Yen In Tokyo

Central Bank Buys Estimated \$1 Billion

TOKYO, March 28 (AP-DJ)—In a valiant attempt to keep the dollar at 225 yen, the Bank of Japan today bought up to \$1 billion, pushing Tokyo foreign exchange trading volume to a record high today.

The dollar opened at 225.00 yen, hit a high briefly at 225.20 yen, but virtually all trades were at 225.00 yen with the Bank of Japan. The dollar closed here yesterday at 225.325 yen. In New York yesterday, the dollar hit a trading low of 224.80 yen.

Prices on the Tokyo stock exchange also continued to advance sharply in active trading with the Nikkei Dow index at a record 5,360.34, up 43.26 points from the previous session and up from the previous record set Jan. 24, 1973 of 5,359.74.

In foreign-exchange trading, volume totaled \$2,001 billion, up from the previous record set March 6 of \$1,568 billion.

Spot volume in foreign exchange trading rose to the second highest level on record of \$1,063 billion—the record is \$1,247 billion set Aug. 27, 1971—as exporters rushed to sell their dollars. Traders put the intervention by the central bank at between \$800 million to \$1 billion.

The Bank of Japan appears determined to hold the dollar at 225 yen for the rest of March, but the dollar will likely renew its drop to about 220 yen, says the chief of foreign exchange operations at a major Japanese bank. Then after two weeks at the 220-yen level, the government will probably be forced to work out export restrictions and instruct the central bank again to make a last ditch effort to hold that new level, he said.

So far in March, the Bank of Japan has bought more than \$5 billion, bankers estimate, which could raise foreign reserves to at least a record \$29 billion by March 31.

The government is reportedly considering setting up another special account to use the surplus dollars to import of raw materials. The Bank of Japan also is said to have increased its dollar deposits with commercial banks to distribute dollars.

The stock market was buoyed by individuals, corporations and foreign investors who are hoping for another cut in Japan's official discount rate.

The stock market may have also been influenced by a rise in margin requirements to 50 percent from 40 percent currently, effective tomorrow.

Dollar Off in Europe

LONDON, March 28 (AP-DJ)—The strength of the yen against the dollar tended to pull European currencies up in sympathy. The dollar fell to 3.0277 Deutsche marks from the pre-Easter level last Thursday of 2.0403 DM. The dollar, at 1.8757 Swiss francs, was slightly higher than 1.8710 set Thursday.

Meanwhile, the price of gold recovered sharply, gaining \$4.50 at the London afternoon fixing on Thursday's \$183.80. In Zurich, the gain was \$3 for a close of \$183.625.

Owes \$7 Billion in Aid Pakistan Seeking Relief On Debt From Creditors

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 28 (NYT)—With one of the world's most onerous burdens of external debt, Pakistan is urgently seeking new terms from its creditors.

"If we cannot persuade the rich nations to reschedule some of the debt this year," says the country's finance secretary, Afzal Ahmad Khan, "we shall find ourselves in an extraordinarily difficult situation."

Because of higher oil prices and the cumulative burden of long-term assistance loans over the years, Pakistan now owes \$7 billion to foreign governments and lending institutions. Economists said that nearly 80 percent is owed to directly to governments of other countries and 16 percent to official institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

6% Owed to Banks

About 6 percent of the debt is owed to commercial banks and in suppliers' credits, which have been drying up since 1975, one economist said, as the country's credit continued to worsen.

Some \$2 billion of the total is owed to the United States and much of the rest to Japan and Western Europe. Interest and am-

ortization charges on the debt have climbed to half a billion dollars a year, which is equal to one-third of Pakistan's total exports.

What the Pakistanis are now asking is that the creditor countries—the so-called Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium of Western nations, and the oil-rich Middle Eastern states—agree to reduce that \$300-million figure to, say, \$200 million for each of the next five years. Such rescheduling of the loan repayments has been done twice before, in 1970 and 1974.

But even that is only a short-term solution. In Pakistan, as in many poor countries, there is no particular reason to expect dramatic improvement in the economy five or even 10 years from now. In fact, Pakistan's solvency even at its present meager level, depends on the remittances from the hundreds of thousands of Pakistanis who have gone to work in the oil-rich Gulf countries in recent years.

The hard currency that these skilled and unskilled laborers send home is expected to total \$1 billion this year, "which makes people Pakistan's most valuable export," as a government economist here put it.

U.S. Firms' Foreign Affiliates Plan 10% Increase in Capital Spending

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP-DJ)—U.S. companies' majority-owned foreign affiliates now plan to increase capital expenditure 10 percent this year to \$31.6 billion, the Commerce Department reports.

The increase, following a 10-percent increase last year, is widespread among countries and industries and partly reflects expectations for continued moderate economic growth abroad, the department said.

Previously the department had reported that foreign affiliates planned a 12-percent increase in 1978 spending compared with a forecast 12-percent rise in 1977.

Petroleum affiliates plan a 12-percent increase to \$11.7 billion compared with last year's 17-percent increase, which was due mainly to exploration and development in the North Sea and several African countries.

Manufacturing concerns plan to increase expenditures 13 percent to \$13.7 billion compared with an 11-percent increase the previous year. Mining and smelting affiliates plan a 1-percent increase following a 24-percent decline last year. Trade affiliates plan an 11-percent decrease following a 23-percent increase last year.

Carter Increases Duties On Citizen Band Radios

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 28—President Carter today approved an increase in import duties on citizen's band radios from Japan and other countries.

The move follows a Labor Department report today that an estimated 1,300 workers or more in the U.S. industry would be laid off this year.

The department noted that on Feb. 2, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined increased imports of citizen band radios—which now account for 92 percent of the CB radios sold in the United States—were "a substantial cause of serious injury" to the domestic industry.

The White House action—effective as soon as Mr. Carter issues a proclamation to that effect

which is expected within two weeks—will increase the import duty by 15 percentage points in the first year to 21 percent in the first year, and then reduced to 18 percent in the second year and to 15 percent in the third year. In the fourth year after the proclamation, the duty will drop back to the 6-percent rate.

The President's decision was announced by International Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss. Earlier, the International Trade Commission had split 3-to-3 on whether import restrictions were needed.

In 1977, U.S. officials said, about 85 percent of all CB radios sold in the United States were manufactured in Japan, while about 14 percent came from Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong. U.S. producers in recent years have accounted for only a small part of the total U.S. market.

In 1976, U.S. imports of CB radios totaled about 15.5 million units, valued at \$500 million, U.S. officials said.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, the electronic industries association forecast today that production of electronic machinery and equipment in Japan will rise 7.1 percent to 5.66 trillion yen (about \$25.2 billion) this year.

OPEC Postpones Parley

VIENNA, March 28 (UPI)—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has postponed a ministerial meeting planned for April 3 in Geneva to May 4 at the same site, the OPEC headquarters here announced today, to give the ministers "more time to study the various issues." Although there was no agenda set for the meeting, it was expected to focus on the decline of OPEC's oil revenues resulting from the lower value of the dollar.

Vote Is Set For Penn Central Co. Creditors' Approval Sought by Court

Creditors' Approval Sought by Court

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT)—Nearly 50,000 manila packets weighing about two pounds apiece will be dropped into the mailboxes of bondholders, stockholders and other creditors of the bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Co. over the next two weeks, signaling a crucial stage in its reorganization.

Inside will be court documents totaling somewhat more than 400 pages. They will hardly make bedtime reading, but for long-suffering creditors they represent the first step of suffering before the largest corporate bankruptcy in U.S. history staggers to a close.

Tucked inside—in a separate color for each of 10 classes of creditors—is a ballot. In excruciating detail, the 400-odd pages explain how an unprofitable company once primarily engaged in railroading is to be turned into a money-making enterprise involved in energy, recreation and real estate.

There is little doubt about how the vote will turn out. Major creditors—banks, insurance companies and the federal government—helped hammer out the reorganization plan. But an official vote must be taken. U.S. Trust Co., which is handling the mailing, must report the voting results to the court by May 26.

The bank will mail around 40,000 packets, including some 700 for distribution in Europe.

Meanwhile, Penn Central itself will be running advertisements in 49 domestic and foreign newspapers. "We're after the Class 1 unknowns," says Malcolm Hood, a senior vice president at the bank, using the reorganization plan's terminology for secured bondholders. The "unknowns" are the perhaps 5,000 holders of "bearer" securities, those not registered in specific names and hence unknown to Penn Central.

Included in the packet will be a table showing how creditors will be paid through a combination of cash and securities in the reorganized company. The table assumes, as an example, a claim of \$1,000 including interest, and shows that the various classes of creditors would get the following:

- Secured bondholders: \$100 in cash on the date the reorganization is effective, \$300 in mortgage bonds, 15 shares of preferred stock and 6.8 shares of common stock.

- Unsecured creditors: 8.7 shares of common stock and \$300 of "certificates of beneficial interest," a special security. Cash if less than \$1,000 is owed.

Penn Central Co., which owns 100 percent of the stock of Penn Central Transportation, will receive 2.3 million common shares. Holders of Penn Central Co. stock will get one share of the new common for every 25 shares of the Penn Central Co. held. Holders of fewer than 25 shares will be paid in cash.

Steel Heads Get 13% Pay Raise

PITTSBURGH, March 28 (AP-DJ)—The salaries of the chairman of six major U.S. steelmakers increased last year from 1976 levels despite the much-bemoaned "steel crisis" and the financial hardship it imposed on the steel industry and many of its workers and stockholders.

Despite profit declines or losses at most steel companies last year, the average chairman's base salary at six steel companies surveyed rose about 13 percent last year from the 1976 average. However, chief executives at some of the companies received less in incentive compensation than they had the previous year.

The six companies surveyed were U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, Inland Steel, Armco Steel and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel.

Belgian Output Up 1%

BRUSSELS, March 28 (AP-DJ)—Belgian industrial production rose 1 percent in January from December but was down 2 percent from a year earlier, the National Statistics Institute said today.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BASF Pre-Tax Net Tumbles 21%

World sales for BASF, the West German chemical company, rose 0.1 percent in 1977 to 23.18 billion deutsche marks from 23.16 billion DM. In a preliminary report for the year, BASF estimates that world group pre-tax profits tumbled 21.1 percent to 1.11 billion DM from 1.41 billion DM in 1976. These "disappointing" results mean that net profit will be under the previous year's level of 607 million DM. BASF attributes the lower results to poor business in the bulk plastics and refining sectors. The company also says a falloff in domestic sales and a deterioration in its competitive position due to currency fluctuations added to the lower results. Parent company turnover fell 1.7 percent to 9.63 billion DM and domestic sales dropped 2.8 percent to 4.39 billion DM. Foreign sales were off 0.8 percent to 5.25 billion DM. Parent company pre-tax profits were off 17.8 percent to 677 million DM.

Continental Oil Net Hit by Coal Strike

Continental Oil says the coal strike will significantly impair its earnings for the first quarter. Chairman Howard Blauvelt reports that while petroleum, chemicals and minerals operations are expected to show an improvement in earnings over the first quarter of 1977 the company's coal operations will suffer a loss of \$55 million to \$60 million because of the strike compared with a profit of \$26.3 million in the year-ago period. He estimates that consolidated net income for the quarter will range from about \$20 million to \$30 million, or about 19 to 28 cents a share. Continental last year ended 1977 with a net income of \$100.8 million, or 94 cents a share, in the 1977 quarter.

AMC to Consolidate Car Output

American Motors plans to consolidate its stamping car operations into a single assembly facility while expanding production capacity of its profitable utility-vehicle business. Its Ontario assembly plant, which currently builds only the company's compact Concord models, is to be converted entirely to production of utility vehicles this summer. Concord output will be "returned" to AMC's U.S. car-building facilities. Explaining the move, a spokesman says, "We're trying to get more utility-vehicle production—that's the whole story." Officials have repeatedly denied that the company intends to pull out of the car business, despite the huge losses these operations have piled up in recent years.

Exxon Details Spending Plans

Exxon has assigned two-thirds of its previously announced planned spending of \$24 billion over the next four years for exploration and development of energy sources. About 40 percent of the \$16 billion earmarked will be spent in the United States. Actual capital and exploration expenditures by the world's biggest oil company totaled \$4.6 billion in 1977, down 10 percent from 1976 outlays, chiefly reflecting the completion of spending for the trans-Alaska pipeline and for Exxon's Texas refinery expansion. The company says that it has been able to develop investment opportunities "with prospective returns justifying expenditures well in excess of current net income."

Optimism Grows on Stocks' Outlook

Funds' Managers Reconsider Wall St.

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP-DJ)—Some of the biggest U.S. investment funds' managers are becoming cautiously optimistic about the outlook for the New York stock markets, according to a recent survey.

After several years of channeling most of their money into bonds, many of these investment institutions still are playing it safe and continue to invest in short-term securities. But they say they expect to use these funds later this year to buy common stock.

Others, including some that were major stock sellers last year, are moving carefully back into the market. However, others remain pessimistic about the chances of price gains soon in this depressed sector of the capital markets.

The survey, conducted by the Wall Street Journal, covered major bank trust departments, insurance companies and corporate pension-fund managers, including 14 large investment managers—the kind of institutions that account for about 75 percent of stock market trading—and the pension managers of 13 of the largest U.S. corporations.

On balance, responses of institutional investors contacted suggest that the trend away from equity investment and into fixed-income securities may bottom out this year. But there is little expectation that the enormous stock-buying spree that marked the early 1970s will be renewed.

Most of these big-money managers anticipate an increase this year in the portion of their new investments allocated to common stocks. At current prices, they say, many stocks look like bargains.

"Last year we were working to lower our equity commitment; this year we're looking to raise our equity commitment, but we are being cautious," says George Carter, an executive of Standard Oil of California.

The Bell System is getting "mixed signals" from the banks and other managers of its \$18.9 billion in employee-benefit funds, says John English, director of pension-fund administration. The predictions range, he says, "from gloom and doom and depression-type scenarios all the way to forecasts that 1978 will be a very positive year and there will be a historic rally." For his part, Mr.

English forecasts "Equities will break out."

When the break out will occur is the question that still plagues many investors.

Prudential Insurance, which has to find investment outlets for an average of \$20 million a day, largely withdrew from the stock market in September. "We are still on the sidelines so far as common stock goes," says Frank Hoemeyer, executive vice-president, but "we still think in the long term, stocks are a good investment."

The company, although not selling what it already owns, says new investment funds that might go into equities are going instead into interest-earning securities, "waiting for a better view."

Boeing has instructed managers

of its \$831 million in pension assets to settle for a lower return on investments to preserve stability, says Gary Bland, manager of trust investments. "We caution our managers to be concerned with down-side risk," he says, and if they fail in this, they are replaced.

Indiana Standard, at the end of 1977, was 62-percent invested in equities, down from 70 percent a year earlier. This year, however, equity investment probably will increase. "We're very optimistic about the stock market these days because of the tremendous correction that has already taken place and our belief that corporations have finally adjusted to the new inflationary environment," says Philipp Buzel, manager of fund investments.

NYSE Prices Gain Solidly On Institutional Buying

NEW YORK, March 28 (Reuters)—Institutional investors moved in on some recently depressed high quality issues today, helping New York Stock Exchange prices finish with a solid gain in active trading after four consecutive losing sessions.

Analysts said the market was also cheered by a smaller than expected rise in February's consumer price index.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost more than 20 points during the last four sessions, closed up 5.63 at 758.84.

Volume rose to about 21 million shares from 18.87 million yesterday.

OPEC oil ministers postponed for one month informal talks, generally expected to center on the dollar's decline. The postponement was reportedly requested by Saudi Arabia because it de-

sire to avoid a discussion on the dollar at a time when the Saudis believe the dollar is likely to recover. Crown Prince Fahd said his country would continue to use the dollar in its international transactions.

International Business Machines, under heavy selling pressure in recent weeks, rose 1 1/2 to 239 1/2.

Among other gainers, Teledyne was up 1/4 to 74 1/2, Du Pont 1/4 to 102 1/2, Eastman Kodak 3/4 to 42 1/2 and General Electric 1/2 to 47 1/2.

In Chicago, soybean futures lost an average of 7 cents in old crop months on the Chicago Board of Trade while grains edged lower. Farmers continued to sell limit amounts of soybeans and grain despite the recent surge in prices, cash dealers said.

Prices Rise .6% in U.S. In Month

Food Prices Boost Index for February

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP-DJ)—U.S. consumer prices, again boosted by soaring food costs, rose at a 7.2-percent annual rate in February, confirming that inflation is escalating at a steady pace, the government reported today.

Prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.6 percent in the month under two new indexes, although slightly lower than January's 0.8 percent. It was still higher than any month in the second half of last year. Under the old index, which the Labor Department is de-emphasizing, prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.7 percent, the same increase as in January.

One reason the older index is higher is its greater weight on food prices, up sharply for the second consecutive month. Under the new indexes, which measure prices that all urban consumers as well as urban wage-earners and clerical workers pay, food prices rose a seasonally adjusted 1.2 percent compared with about the same increase the month before.

Medical and transportation expenses also surged while housing costs rose less sharply than the previous month.

The department said that on an unadjusted basis its new index for all urban consumers rose 0.6 percent to 188.4 percent of the 1967 level compared with 187.2 percent in January. Before seasonal adjustment, the revised consumer price index for urban wage-earners and clerical workers increased 0.7 percent to 188.4 percent of the 1967 average compared with 187.1 percent the previous month.

The old consumer price index unadjusted rose 0.7 percent to 188.3 percent of the 1967 average from 186.9 percent reported in January. Under the old method of calculating prices had risen a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent in December, November, September, and August and 0.3 percent October and July.

Spensible Earnings Decline

The department also said real spendable earnings declined a seasonally adjusted 0.2 percent in February, for the third drop in a row. However, the inflation-adjusted earnings declined less sharply than the 3.1-percent drop the previous month.

Real gross average weekly earnings also declined 0.2 percent for the third consecutive drop, after a 1.4-percent decline in January.

President Carter has been under pressure in recent weeks from several of his top advisers, notably Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, to take some action to demonstrate that the administration is serious about taming inflation.

Mr. Carter announced in January a mild anti-inflation program aimed at persuading business and labor to moderate wage and price demands. However, that effort has been stalled as the President has spent considerable time on other issues such as the coal strike and the Middle East.

Meanwhile, Carter administration forces have done very little to combat expensive new programs such as the farm bill on Capitol Hill.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 28

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Change	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Change
ACF 2	8	22	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2			Alcoa	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
AMP 1.24	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
APL 1	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 3	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
ARA 1.45	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 4	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
ASA 26	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 5	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
AT 40	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 6	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Abil 1.44	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 7	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 8	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 9	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 11	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 12	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 13	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 14	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 15	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 16	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 17	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 18	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 19	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		
Adm 2.00	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2			Alcoa 20	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2		

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1178	2372	3544	4679	5813	6948	8083	9218	10353	11488	12623	13758	14893	16028	17163	18298
1179	2373	3545	4680	5814	6949	8084	9219	10354	11489	12624	13759	14894	16029	17164	18299
1180	2374	3546	4681	5815	6950	8085	9220	10355	11490	12625	13760	14895	16030	17165	18300
1181	2375	3547	4682	5816	6951	8086	9221	10356	11491	12626	13761	14896	16031	17166	18301
1182	2376	3548	4683	5817	6952	8087	9222	10357	11492	12627	13762	14897	16032	17167	18302
1183	2377	3549	4684	5818	6953	8088	9223	10358	11493	12628	13763	14898	16033	17168	18303
1184	2378	3550	4685	5819	6954	8089	9224	10359	11494	12629	13764	14899	16034	17169	18304
1185	2379	3551	4686	5820	6955	8090	9225	10360	11495	12630	13765	14900	16035	17170	18305
1186	2380	3552	4687	5821	6956	8091	9226	10361	11496	12631	13766	14901	16036	17171	18306
1187	2381	3553	4688	5822	6957	8092	9227	10362	11497	12632	13767	14902	16037	17172	18307
1188	2382	3554	4689	5823	6958	8093	9228	10363	11498	12633	13768	14903	16038	17173	18308
1189	2383	3555	4690	5824	6959	8094	9229	10364	11499	12634	13769	14904	16039	17174	18309
1190	2384	3556	4691	5825	6960	8095	9230	10365	11500	12635	13770	14905	16040	17175	18310
1191	2385	3557	4692	5826	6961	8096	9231	10366	11501	12636	13771	14906	16041	17176	18311
1192	2386	3558	4693	5827	6962	8097	9232	10367	11502	12637	13772	14907	16042	17177	18312
1193	2387	3559	4694	5828	6963	8098	9233	10368	11503	12638	13773	14908	16043	17178	18313
1194	2388	3560	4695	5829	6964	8099	9234	10369	11504	12639	13774	14909	16044	17179	18314
1195	2389	3561	4696	5830	6965	8100	9235	10370	11505	12640	13775	14910	16045	17180	18315
1196	2390	3562	4697	5831	6966	8101	9236	10371	11506	12641	13776	14911	16046	17181	18316
1197	2391	3563	4698	5832	6967	8102	9237	10372	11507	12642	13777	14912	16047	17182	18317
1198	2392	3564	4699	5833	6968	8103	9238	10373	11508	12643	13778	14913	16048	17183	18318
1199	2393	3565	4700	5834	6969	8104	9239	10374	11509	12644	13779	14914	16049	17184	18319
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1242	2436	3608	4743	5877	7012	8147	9282	10417	11552	12687	13822	14957	16092	17227	18362
1243	2437	3609	4744	5878	7013	8148	9283	10418	11553	12688	13823	14958	16093	17228	18363
1244	2438	3610	4745	5879	7014	8149	9284	10419	11554	12689	13824	14959	16094	17229	18364
1245	2439	3611	4746	5880	7015	8150	9285	10420	11555	12690	13825	14960	16095	17230	18365
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 28

Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s	Sis.	High	Low	Close	Open	Prev	Close
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on	4	28	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2

NE 30	2	47	84%	84%	84%	1%
NE 80	7	7	17%	17%	17%	1%
cor 60	5	8	19%	19%	19%	2%
EM 70a	6	12	14%	13%	14%	1%
r 80	6	2	13%	13%	13%	1%
a 411	9	24	3%	3	3	1%
b5 20	9	4	4%	4%	4%	1%
rons	7	5	1%	1%	1%	1%
oyas 1b	8	19	28%	28%	28%	2%
om 48	7	13	17%	17%	17%	1%
il 40	8	34	10	9%	10	1%

Le	5	29	16%	16	16%	16
mix	1	171	2%	2%	2%	
Pay 24	6	23	9%	8%	9%	1%
mnt	4	1	1%	1%	1%	1%
ers	4	5	1%	1%	1%	
7x 40	4	5	5%	5%	5%	
7x 56	6	2	7	7		
A 140	5	11	24%	23%	24%	+1
1nd	25	6	6%	6%		
25e	5	12	5%	5%	5%	+1
Sc 1	6	230	17%	17%	17%	+2

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
On	19	2	2%	2%	2%	1%
Chr 20	7	3	8%	8%	8%	1%
leO	15	1	13%	13%	13%	1%
Lmb 1	11	3	11%	11%	11%	1%

RO 30	8	4	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4
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RY	3	32	103 ³	103 ³	103 ³	103 ³

on 70	7	5	15%	15%	15%	
AI	10	26	54%	50%	54%	1%
T 1.20e	9	1	10%	10%	10%	
Sos 84	6	1	9%	9%	9%	
E 24		41	34%	34%	3%	
Sp	7	1	4%	4%	4%	
pf2.34		2	25%	25%		
H 20	4	8	8%	8%	8%	1%
IG	12	188	6%	5%	6%	4%
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		10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
14.38		11	46	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	'u

9	31	113 ₄	111 ₄	113 ₄	
7	18	23 ₄	23 ₄	23 ₄	
11	8	67 ₄	63 ₄	67 ₄ + 1 ₄	
12	7	153 ₄	153 ₄	153 ₄ + 1 ₄	

0	32	18	25%	25%	25%	1/8
arg 1	7	13	22%	21%	21%	1/8
mf	5	15-16	15-16	15-16	1-16	
	26	3%	3%	3%		
P.40	9 x28	16%	16%	16%	1/8	
1.23	14	3	15%	15%	15%	1/8
T.40	8	3	12%	12%	12%	1/8
T.22	9	7	20%	20%	20%	
B.52	7	2	10	10	10	
mf	297	11-16	12	11-16	1-16	
ori	7	1	17%	17%	17%	1/8
res	4	15	sin	4	4	

Y 1.52	5	1	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	—	1/4
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Col .16	11	46	22	21 1/4	21 1/4		1/4

16	204	21	21	21
33	263	25%	23%	25% + 1 1/2
38	2100	27%	29%	29% + 1/2
17	124	2%	2 1/2	2% + 3/8

P.06e	5	9	5w	5w	5w	1w
m.40	5	9	5	5	5	
Co	5	31	7w	7w	7w	
1.08	8	1	28w	28w	28w	
1.40		8	24w	24w	24w	1w
ch	95	8	11w	11w	11w	1w
1.12	5	42	6w	6w	6w	

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In NCAA Final

Kentucky Cruises Past Duke, 94-88

By David Dupree

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (UPI)—Jack Givens scored a career-high 41 points and Kentucky lived up to its billing with a convincing 94-88 victory over Duke in the NCAA basketball championship final last night at the Checker-Dome here.

Kentucky was too big, too strong, too experienced and too smart for the young Blue Devils. Playing almost emotionlessly through the entire

tournament, Kentucky had an answer for everything Duke tried. But there was nothing Duke could do to contain Givens, a 6-foot-4 senior All-America forward who came within 3 points of tying the NCAA championship scoring record in a final, 44 points, set in 1973 by Bill Walton of UCLA against Memphis State.

Fouls Don't Count

Kentucky's victory was even more impressive since two of its most important players, Mike Phillips and James Lee, got into

early foul trouble and saw little action. It didn't matter.

Kentucky was the preseason selection by most basketball experts to win the national championship and the Wildcats withstood that pressure to go into the final with a 29-2 record.

Duke, on the other hand, came out of nowhere. The Blue Devils start two freshmen, two sophomores and a junior, and were supposed to have been at least a year away from being a contender for the national title. But things jelled quickly and the Blue Devils used their youthful enthusiasm and their carefree playing style to surprise many a team, including Notre Dame, 90-86, in the semifinals Saturday.

Kentucky, which is all business at all times, defeated Arkansas, 64-59, in its semifinal game. The big and experienced Wildcats, who were national runners-up three seasons ago, do nothing flashy. It's all "meat and potatoes" as Duke center Mike Gminski said.

Kentucky, as expected, started the game in a man-to-man defense with Rick Robey on Eugene Banks and Phillips on Gminski.

Phillips had trouble handling the 6-11 Gminski and picked up three fouls in the game's first three minutes. Coach Joe Hall yanked him and brought in Lee, a 6-5 muscledman. Hall then moved Robey onto Gminski and put Givens on Banks.

Kentucky took a 19-12 in the first half, but then Duke outscored Kentucky, 8-2, with all eight points coming from the foul line, to trail only by one at 21-20 with more than 10 minutes left in the half.

In an attempt to offset some of Kentucky's muscle, Duke began a fullcourt press, something it normally does not try. The press didn't directly cause many Kentucky turnovers, but it made the Wildcats expend a lot of energy just getting the ball up the court.

A Burst of Scoring

A 15-footer by Banks with 8:07 left tied the score, 22-22, but with 6-12 minutes left in the period, Kentucky was on top, 29-26. And then Givens took over. He scored 16 straight Kentucky points to give the Wildcats a 45-38 lead at intermission.

Givens scored 23 points in the half, most of them from within 10 feet of the basket. Duke seldom plays man to man and stuck with its zone defense, even though it was obvious Givens couldn't be contained.

What kept the Blue Devils close in the first half was their foul shooting. They made 20 of 21 free throws in the first 20 minutes, but only 9 field goals.

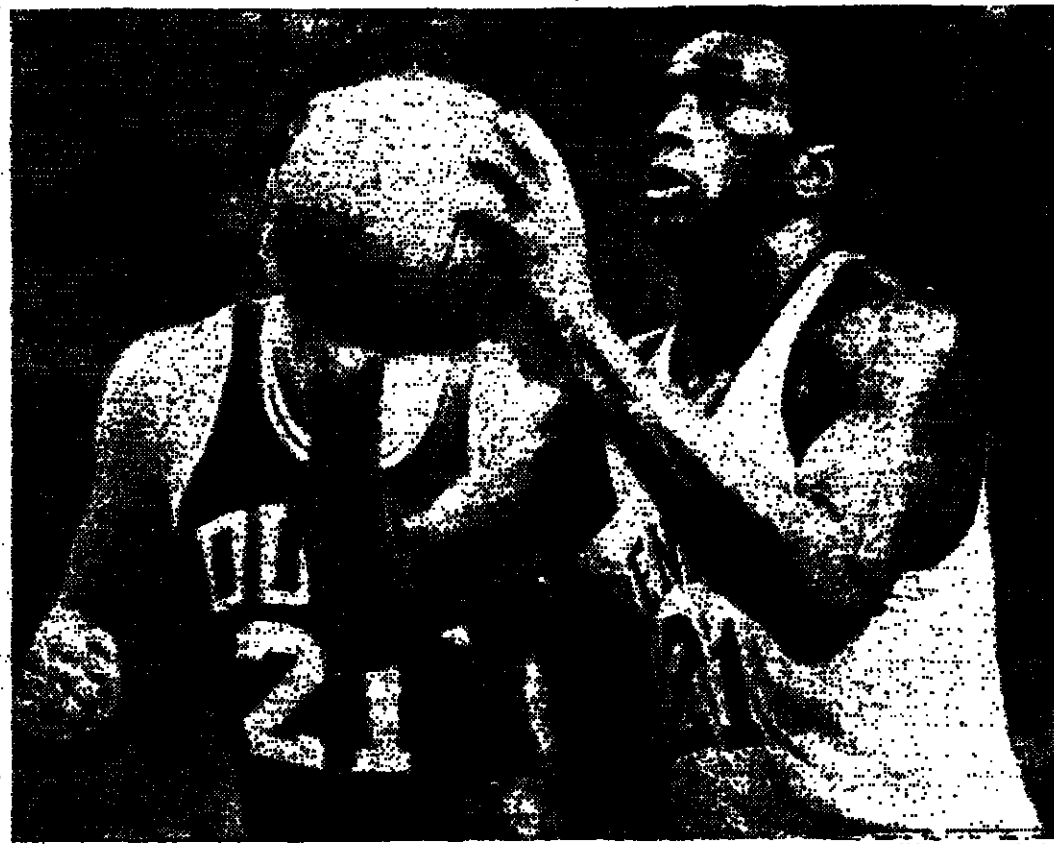
Phillips picked up his fourth foul late in the first half and Lee picked up his fourth late in the second half. Both were ejected. Lee, again forcing Kentucky to make some defensive adjustments. However, Kentucky took its biggest lead to that point, nine points, at 55-46, with 17:20 to play.

In the consolation game, Arkansas beat Notre Dame at the buzzer, 71-69.

With the score 69-69 and Notre Dame calling time out with 10 seconds to go, what was coach Eddie Sutton's strategy for Arkansas?

"Get the ball to Ron," he said with a smile, "and let him shoot it. It's called the Brewer Special."

Brewer's shot dropped in as the game ended, to give Arkansas third place in the tournament.



Jack Givens of Kentucky starts to shoot in the second half of the NCAA championship game against Duke. Givens scored 41 points, almost a record, as the Wildcats—ranked No. 1—triumphed.

Scholarship Rules Hurt U.S. Swimmers

By Frank Litsky

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 28 (UPI)—America's male swimmers won 12 of the 13 gold medals in the 1976 Olympics at Montreal, and their performances in the national collegiate championships here last weekend showed they were as strong as ever. Yet almost every college coach feared that the United States faced trouble in the 1980 Olympics and disaster after that because of new athletic scholarship restrictions imposed by the NCAA.

The problem is finances. National Collegiate Athletic Association member colleges, plagued by soaring athletic budgets, tightened the reins. They approved a package that limited a college to 95 full athletic scholarships for football, 15 for basketball and 80 for all other sports. Those 80 were parceled out, sport by sport, and college swimming teams were limited to 11 full scholarships or fractions that totaled 11 full. This is the first year of the 11-scholarship rule.

"It's hurting already," said coach Peter Daland of Southern California. "It will spread the wealth but hurt our national program because there are not that many top coaches. So a swimmer may not be able to go to the college or coach he wants unless he can pay his own way. It switches the bill from the colleges to upper-middle class parents."

Difference in Costs

"If I tell a prospect we don't have full grants left and I can give him only a half-grant, he knows we're paying about \$3,000 toward his education and he has to come up with the other \$3,000. Our tuition is high because we are a private school. If a state school tells him it can pay only half of his tuition, it is talking about \$600 it will pay and \$600 he will have to pay. It's a lot easier to pay \$600 than \$3,000, so he'll take their grant and the private school will suffer."

Coach Ray Bussard, whose Tennessee team dethroned Southern California as NCAA champion, cited a problem common to state and private colleges.

"We have no one on full grant," he said. "Six of our boys are on three-quarter grant, five or

six on a half-grant and the others on a quarter-grant. That means many of them have to work in the summer to get money for school. And it's difficult to be a world-class swimmer if you can't train fulltime in the summer."

That problem affects even Ivy League schools, which have no athletic scholarships. At such schools as Princeton and Harvard, most students receive some kind of financial aid, and many also take student loans and jobs to help pay their way. So the swimmers among them often have to pass up summer training.

Few Supporters

The rule that limits swimming scholarships to 11 has few supporters in the sport. As one critic said:

"Who is the 11 scholarship limit protecting? Only a few colleges gave away more than 11 anyway. And if they weren't giving 11, they weren't that interested in swimming. The Southeastern Conference used to have a limit of 24, and only Tennessee gave that many."

"The football and basketball people made this rule," said Daland. "Their rationale is that they make money and you cost money. It's a socialization of swimming, and it will hurt us badly in the Olympics."

Kentucky Farms to Use Artificial Insemination

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28 (UPI)—The Kentucky Agriculture Commissioner, Tom Harris, announced today that an emergency regulation had been put into effect to use artificial insemination to halt the spread of an equine venereal disease in the thoroughbred breeding industry in Kentucky.

Harris said the order was mandatory for all stallions on farms where the animals could have been infected or exposed to contagious equine metritis. The artificial insemination will begin April 4.

He noted that the Jockey Club of New York, which registers and certifies thoroughbreds, had refused to allow artificial insemination in the past. But Harris said if the Jockey Club did not sanction the practice, it would be up to the breeders to decide.

Harris' announcement came as a two-week quarantine on breeding ended today in the state.

Tests have been conducted at the University of Kentucky since the ban was ordered March 14 and the latest results reveal no new outbreaks of equine metritis.

To date, 5 stallions on 2 farms and 21 mares on different farms have been stricken with the disease. But no reports of additional horses' testing positive have been received since last Thursday.

salesman. You've got to be right, and you've got to sell your call. But when you get a rhubarb, you've got to be able to squash your emotions and get control of them."

This doesn't mean, of course, that an umpire can allow a manager or player to kick dirt on him, direct a personal obscenity at him or otherwise go beyond the boundaries of an acceptable rhubarb.

"We don't mind being the heavies," said Merrill. "Booting an umpire is as much a part of baseball as hot dogs. We realize people don't come to see us, and we know the only time they notice is when they think we mess up a call. We also know the fans like to see a good argument, so we let the players or the managers have their say. When we've heard them out, we just tell them we don't want to hear any more."

Merrill and Clark have the kind of imposing bulk and muscular voices suited for the job. When they talk to each other in the hotel lobby here, they sound like a couple of basso profundos practicing at the Metropolitan Opera.

NBA Result

Monday's Game
Cleveland 98, Golden State 88

The Annual Miracle

Weaver Again Plans To Unleash Orioles

By Red Smith

MIAMI, March 28 (NYT)—Earl Weaver said yes, his plans for the annual miracle were all in line. "There are a lot of good people out there," he said, nodding toward the playing field. He said that when a team won 97 games you didn't start tearing it apart. He said the Orioles would open the baseball season with approximately the same players who raced the Yankees and Red Sox through 161 games last summer and wound up tied with Boston for second place.

That was the annual miracle, 1977 model. After the 1976 season, adventures with names like Reggie Jackson and Wayne Garland and Bobby Grich had set out from Baltimore to make their fortune as free agents, yet the team they left behind was in the pennant race until the next-to-last day and finished eight games closer to the top than in the year before. As for the immediate future, Weaver said Milwaukee would be stronger and Detroit had to start winning and these teams would make life more difficult for Boston and New York than in the past.

Expect the Unexpected

The implication was clear that Weaver's team, unimpeded by Milwaukee and Detroit, would move even closer to the championship and maybe take it all. Weaver's teams have a knack for the unexpected.

The only free agent who quit Baltimore after last season was Ross Grimsley, the pitcher, who sold himself to Montreal for \$1,375,000 over six years. Grimsley was a 14-game winner for the Orioles, but Weaver said they needed his place on the roster for tomorrow's race, Scott McGregor and Dennis Martinez.

When Earl designates a player as tomorrow's star, he does not say maybe. As manager, Weaver is baseball's defending champion. Major League Manager of the Year (Sporting News) and American League Manager of the Year (Associated Press)—and he did not achieve this state by hedging. He says the ability to judge talent is the essential attribute in a manager, "because I can't pitch or catch or hit or steal bases for them." Nobody asks more of Earl Weaver than Earl Weaver.

"You have to make judgments," said the dandy little manager. "Wayne Garland is 2 and 5 one year and you make the judgment that he's capable of winning 20. So he gets the chance and he wins 20. Now how do you reward him? Offer him what you figure a 20-game winner is worth." I told Hank Peters, but Wayne shopped around and got the money he wanted from Cleveland.

Equal, But No Better

"At the same time we had Mike Flanagan. He was 3 and 5 in 1976. His last ball was just as good as Garland's, his curve was just as good and he was just as good a pitcher. Not better, just as good. So you make the judgment to go with him. Last year he won 15 games and Garland 13."

Dennis Martinez had a won-lost record of 14-7 as a Baltimore

rookie last season. McGregor, a Yankee chatter included in the deal for Ken Holtzman, was 3-5. Now it is his turn to step in and fill Grimsley's place.

Sombody remarked on the fact that with free agents priced by the carat, Jim Palmer had not played out his option. A 20-game winner in seven of the last eight seasons and the best pitcher in the league by all accepted standards, he would bring as much as Michelangelo's David.

"Maybe he already gets that much," Weaver said. "We've got a couple of guys on long-range contracts for a million-plus. Maybe Palmer could sell himself for more money, maybe not. He doesn't have to go through the free-agent hassle. Playing out his option, he gets a line drive in the elbow and where is he? Instead, he has a contract and security."

"Just because we haven't gone out after free agents, that doesn't mean we wouldn't. If this organization stopped bringing up good young players, we'd go buy 'em."

NHL Results

Monday's Games				
Toronto 3, Los Angeles 6 New York Rangers 5, St. Louis 2				
NHL Leaders				
	G	A	Pts	
Lefleur, Min.	57	48	125	
Trotter, NYI	44	73	117	
Simons, Tor.	34	44	70	
Lamont, Min.	34	39	67	
Perreault, Buf.	41	46	87	
Holt, Min.	46	67	112	
Bass, NYI	49	34	81	
O'Reilly, Bos.	26	57	80	
Leach, Min.	31	43	84	
Sturt, Min.	45	34	81	
WHA Leaders				
	G	A	Pts	
Torres, Que.	54	83	129	
Uhlmann, Win.	38	55	128	
Clayton, Que.	51	64	117	
Holmes, Win.	41	54	115	
Holt, Min.	46	67	112	
Kilts, Min.	39	59	98	
Smith, C.N.	47	68	95	
Leach, Min.	31	43	84	
G.H. Jones, N.Y.	34	56	90	
Chiofalo, Edm.	31	47	78	
SBA Leaders				
	G	Pts	FT	Pts
Marovich, N.Y.	73	75	432	274
Marovich, N.Y.	58	58	248	223
McDonald, N.Y.	73	73	432	274
Thompson, Min.	71	70	421	268
Adair, Min.	54	52	246	237
Adair, Min.	54	52	246	237
Westbrook, Min.	73	73	432	274
Smith, Min.	73	73	432	274
Smith, Min.	73	73	432	274
Davis, Min.	73	73	432	274

Cowens Denies Story He Will Quit Celtics

SEATTLE, March 28 (UPI)—Dave Cowens, the Boston Celtics center who took a sabbatical from the National Basketball Association last season, says a published report that he will retire at the end of the current season is "a total farce."

The Boston Globe reported that sources in the Celtics organization had said Cowens wanted to leave the game because it no longer was fun. He quit the team early in the 1976-77 season and missed 38 games, because of personal reasons, including a loss of enthusiasm.

As Baseball Players Get in Shape, Umpires Get in Shape for Them

Steve Cady
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 28 (UPI)—While the New York Yankees soaked up the sun one afternoon last week, Durwood Merrill retired to his room at his hotel for a long nap.

When you are about to play the heavy in a drama that could produce a chin-to-chin confrontation with Billy Martin, you need all your composure. And umpires, according to Merrill, need spring-training as much as ballplayers or managers.

"We have to get up for a game too," the 38-year-old American League umpire explained. "I want to feel the game, even in spring training. When I get a little edgy, feel a few butterflies, then I know I'm set to go."

A Quick Cure

For Merrill, a 215-pound Texan who used to teach school, the butterflies would disappear as soon as he made his first call that night as plate umpire in the Yankees-Reds game at Fort Lauderdale stadium. The next day, when the Yankees played the Mets here, Al Clark was umpiring behind the plate.

Merrill and Clark, a 30-year-old former sportswriter, were classmates at baseball's 1972 umpire school in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Of 1,300 applicants 85 were accepted by the school, 50 completed the five-week course, 20 got minor league jobs and 4 are now umpiring in the major leagues.

Despite the selectivity, salary scales for the 52 big-league umpires (28 in the American, 24 in the National) don't begin to compare with the money earned by competent ballplayers. Umpires start at \$16,500 a year, and the wage scale goes to about \$60,000.

Seniority determines the steps, with six-year men getting \$28,000 annually.

Clark, preparing for his third American League season, and Merrill, in his second full season, are still in the lower ranges. But their hours are as long as anyone else's.

Four-Man Crews

Working in separate four-man crews during the regular season, each man will log 130,000 miles or more of air travel, umpire as many as 166 games (counting doubleheaders) and get to spend perhaps 9 or 10 days at home with his wife. Both say they are happily married to "very understanding" women.

In preparation for the long season, umpires use spring training to get themselves into physical and mental shape. They start jogging in January, watch their

weight and use the Grapefruit League games to sharpen their reflexes and timing.

"You have to regain your judgement," said Clark. "For an umpire, spring training is primarily to re-establish your timing on the field: not calling pitches too quickly, not calling plays too quickly."

Carew Warns He Will Quit Twins in '79

ORLANDO, Fla., March 28 (UPI)—Rod Carew, a 388-hitter in 1977 and a six-time American League batting champion, says he may leave the Minnesota Twins after the 1979 season.

Carew, working on the second year of a three-year pact calling for \$200,000 a year with the Twins, said yesterday that he was so upset over the progress of talks with the club president, Calvin Griffith, that he thought of jumping the team. Carew wants a long-term contract that would enable him to play out his career with the Twins.

"An umpire," said Merrill, "is a

Merrill offered a similar appraisal of spring training.

"The greatest hazard for an umpire is to be too quick on his call," said the former college football player and high school coach, athletic director and science teacher. "Remember, it isn't anything until we call it. You can't call 'em too quick."

Spring training, in Merrill's view, isn't a matter of finding out what's a strike and what's a ball. Umpires, he said, know that already.

What to Work At

"You just have to re-establish your strike zone," he said. "Look at pitches. Work the bases. It's a matter of getting your strike zone back and getting your angles back on the bases. Knowing when to go out. When to stay."

Beyond this, though, both men agree that the single most important qualification for a big-league umpire is the ability to maintain his authority, dignity and, most important, his judgment after the stress of stormy, controversial situations.

"You've got to be able to regain your composure and see things accurately," said Clark. "After having somebody like Billy Martin jawing away an inch from your face on national television."

